DECEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3001.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1787.

To be LET for One Year, and poſſeſſion given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from perſons inclinable to rent the premiſes, on Monday and Wedneſday evenings, at the Court-Houſe, until the firſt day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in caſe of its being carried away by freſhes, and all neceſſary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the perſons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give ſecurity for payment of the rent monthly.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

Lately imported from Great-Britain, an aſſortment of good ſound

SILVER ENGLISH WATCHES,

MADE to perform well, and give ſatisfaction to the wearer. As the perſon that imported them will ſell them wholeſale or retail himſelf, they will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. ‡

N. B. The WATCHES may be heard of, by applying to Mr. AITKEN, Bookſeller and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, ſituate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Chriſtian Boyer and Chriſtian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caſper Koch, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, ſituate in Pine-Grove townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heberling aforeſaid, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order iſſued out of the orphans court for the county of Cheſter, will be Sold at vendue, on the premiſes, the 8th day of December next, a plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, and county of Cheſter, containing 243 acres, with the uſual allowance for public roads and highways, whereon is erected a large ſtone houſe, a log barn, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and other out-houſes. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, by

RACHEL WHITE, Adminiſtratrix.

November 14, 1787. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable-yard of Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, on Monday night, the 29th of October, a ſorrel roan MARE, with a ſhort tail, nine years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and blind of one eye. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare, with reaſonable charges, by applying to Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Naaman's creek, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate.

† THOMAS ROBINSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, a cheſnut bay MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a little white above one of her hind hoofs, a natural trotter, full 15 hands high, together with a ſaddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and thief, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Mare only, on delivering her to the owner, EIGHT DOLLARS, beſides reaſonable expences paid, by ¶ JACOB KEISER.

Bucks county, November 19th, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Thurſday, the 6th of December next, at the houſe of Chriſtian Wikell, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Rockhill townſhip, bounded by the county line, and land of Chriſtian Wikell, and others, containing about 143 acres.

Alſo, one other Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Richland townſhip, containing about 79 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Mayberry, the younger, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

WHEREAS Mary Duyr, formerly the wife of Peter Buzzard, hath thought good to leave him and her children, and renounce her marriage with ſaid Buzzard, and hath given from under her hand never to lay claim to any of his eſtate, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, and alſo received a valuable conſideration, wherewith ſaid Mary acknowleged herſelf ſatisfied: Know ye, therefore, that I ſaid Buzzard, for this and other good cauſes, am obliged to warn the public not to lend nor truſt ſaid Mary Duyr (otherways Mary Pond) on my account, as I will not pay any contract or debt created by her in my name. † PETER BUZZARD.

Auguſt 19, 1787.

CLEVES, September 29.

WE learn, that on the approach of the Pruſſian troops, Mr. Capelle, the commander of Gorcum (formerly chamberlain of the prince, and Colonel of the body guards, the new chief of the regiment of Philipſtadt) broke down the bridge; which however was repaired by the duke's orders. That prince then ſent a trumpeter to ſummons the city to ſurrender; and the free corps were ſo impudent as to fire at him; upon which a red hot ball was thrown into the place, which happened to fall on the houſe of a patriot, and ſet it on fire. The commander then deſired to capitulate, promiſing upon his word of honor, to yield himſelf priſoner with the garriſon. But while they were buſy in arranging the articles of capitulation, he with his men courageouſly decamped, and our troops entered the city.

DECLARATION and NOTICE.

We William, by the grace of God, prince of Orange and Naſſau, hereditary ſtadtholder, governor, captain general, and admiral of the United Provinces, hereditary captain eneral and admiral of the union, &c. make known, that we have received with the moſt lively ſatisfaction and ſenſibility, the general marks of joy and true attachment of the citizens and inhabitants of every claſs on our entry into this place, and we could not refrain from publicly making our acknowledgement, and though we do not pretend to oppoſe theſe marks of joy of the citizens and inhabitants, we nevertheleſs think proper to beſeech every one in the moſt ſerious and friendly manner, to behave peaceably and moderately, to offend or hurt no one, ſtill leſs to attack any perſons or houſes, or do any thing which may diſturb the public ſafety, or give room for complaints; but on the contrary, to refrain from every thing offenſive to the laws and edicts of the country, ſo that the univerſal joy and contentment cauſed by the happy turn of affairs, may not be in the leaſt damped. And moreover, all that is done contrary to this our declaration and notice, tending to keep peace, will be very diſagreeable to us, and cauſe our indignation and diſpleaſure. Done at the Hague, the 20th of September, 1787.

(Signed) G. Prince of Orange.

Underneath, by order of his Serene Highneſs,

(Counterſigned) J. T. Larrey.

BRUXELLES, Sept. 25.

Lord Torrington, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty at Bruxelles, having received from his court diſpatches, to be communicated to the government of the Auſtrian Pays bas, and being in haſte to obey theſe orders, has addreſſed the following letter to his Excellency Count de Murray, Lieutenant Governor and Captain General *par interim*.

"The actual ſituation of affairs in the United Provinces, where the troubles have long ſince fixed the general attention of Europe, having ſtill become more critical by the recent and relative ſtate of politics in theſe provinces, and France having notified the reſolution of aiding with her forces that party in Holland, who refuſe to give ſatisfaction to the juſt complaints and demands which his Pruſſian Majeſty has made for the inſult done the Princeſs of Orange, my court has ordered me to have the honor of informing the Government General of the Auſtrian Pays bas, that his Britannic Majeſty cannot conſider the alliance between France and the whole Republic, as a juſt and ſufficient reaſon to engage her to ſupport a party in the affair expreſsly diſavowed by the majority of the States General. His ſaid Britannic Majeſty has declared and often repeated, that it was impoſſible for him to ſuffer with indifference the armed interpoſitions of France in this affair; becauſe, in tolerating this armed interpoſition, there could not but reſult conſequences very dangerous, as well for the conſtitution and independence of theſe provinces, as hurtful in many reſpects to the intereſt and ſurety of the ſtates of his Britannic Majeſty.

"In conſequence of which, his Britannic Majeſty is neceſſiated to make the ſpeedieſt preparations for equipping a conſiderable naval armament, and for augmenting his land forces, to the end that they may be in a ſtate, and ready to act on any event.

"But that it will be his greateſt pleaſure to let his ſubjects and all Europe, enjoy the felicity and bleſſings of peace, unleſs that the intereſt of his ſtates force him to adopt a contrary conduct; that in conſequence of the gracious diſpoſitions, and in order to avert the ſcourge of war, his Britannic Majeſt has renewed to his Miniſter at Paris, a repetition of theſe intentions, that in caſe the court of France are equally diſpoſed, to engage them to terminate amicably, and by equitable arrangements, the points of diſcuſſion which have impaired the ſtate of affairs of the republic, and reduced it to the deplorable ſituation it is in this day.

"I have the honor to be, with the moſt diſtinguiſhed conſiderations, your excellency's very humble, and very obedient ſervant." TORRINGTON.

September 24, 1787.

LONDON, September 29.

By inſtructions from the war-office, moſt of the regiments in the kingdom are now in motion; the line of march is directed from the ſea coaſt, where they are to be cantoned until further orders.

On Thurſday, government contracted for 16,000 tons of tranſports, which are to be immediately equiped and got ready for ſea with all poſſible expedition.

Yeſterday the government contracted with Mr. Simms, in the borough, for 10,000 beds, for the uſe of the navy.

The ſame day government contracted for 10,000 tents, and other field equipage, for the uſe of the army. This contract was made with Mr. Trotter, of Fifth-ſtreet, Soho.

October 3.

Subſtance of the Manifeſto of the Ottoman Court againſt the Court of Ruſſia, communicated on the 24th of Auguſt to all the foreign miniſters.

AFTER the deſire of tranquility and public repoſe had induced the Sublime Porte and the Court of Ruſſia to put an end to hoſtilities in the year 1774, this laſt took every occaſion to make further propoſitions, incongruous with a ſincere reconciliation, and contrary even to their own ſolemn conventions. She unexpectedly invaded the Crimea, the independence of which was the baſis of the peace of Kaynardgy; and whilſt to attain perfect ſecurity on both ſides, and to annihilate all further cauſes for contention between the two ſtates, it was agreed in a reciprocal piece of communication, and expreſsly declared in a capitulation, that neither openly, nor in ſecret, any acts of hoſtility were to be committed; the Court of Ruſſia excited the Kan of Teflis, (who, moreover, by virtue of an imperial diploma, is ſubject to us) to rebel againſt the Sublime Porte; ſhe afterwards introduced Ruſſian troops into the place of Teflis, and gained over that Kan; by which means ſhe raiſed diſturbances in Georgia and its frontiers, and when called upon to deſiſt, ſhe returned a negative anſwer. In the articles of of the peace, clear ſtipulations had been made for the exportation of ſalt in favor of the inhabitants of Oczakow, which had been aſſigned to them for a great length of time; yet the Ruſſians, by various vexations, have prevented the people of the frontiers from exporting the ſalt, and when required to fulfil their conditions have declined it.

Their Conſul has ſeduced the Hoſpodar of Moldavia, who in our ſtate holds the rank of Prince; and when, after his eſcape directed the Conſul, it was demanded; that he ſhould be given up to the Sublime Porte, in conformity to the conventions, the Ruſſian Miniſter violated and invalidated thoſe Conventions by the deciſive anſwer, "That his Court would not give him up;" and in conſtruing many other articles in whatever ſenſe was moſt agreeable to him, he made manifeſt the bad intentions of his Court.

In eſtabliſhing Conſuls in Wallachia, Beſſarabia, and in the iſles and places where they could have no other buſineſs but to moleſt the Muſſulmans, the Court of Ruſſia has ſeduced all the ſubjects of the Sublime Porte, and has enticed many of them into her own provinces, employing ſome in the navy, and others in different ſervices.

The Court of Ruſſia has made an improper interference in our internal affairs in demanding the depoſition and chaſtiſement of ſeveral Pachas, Judges, and Commandants in our dominions, in particular the Pacha of Cildu, and the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Beſides which, every one knows the facility with which the Sublime Porte gave permiſſion to the Ruſſian merchants to enjoy the free exerciſe of their commerce, in allowing them to go about whatever they thought proper; every one alſo knows the ſtipulation that was made--that the merchants, who were ſubjects of the Sublime Porte, ſhould be treated with the ſame indulgence in a due reciprocity --but the Court of Ruſſia, in order to engroſs all the trade to herſelf, has obliged the ſubjects of the Sublime Porte to pay larger duties than thoſe ſhe impoſes on the ſubjects of other powers; and does not ſuffer our merchants to paſs through the provinces, when their object is to recover their juſt debts, by which oppreſſions many of them have been ruined, and others obliged to fly the country.

When the merchant ſhips of the Sublime Porte have from ſtreſs of weather, or any other cauſe, wanted to take ſhelter in any of the Ruſſian ports, they have not permitted them, but have fired with ball on the crews of thoſe veſſels.

In the laſt place, the Miniſter from the Court of Ruſſia has challenged us to war, in inſiſting officially, that if we did not accede to the explanation made by his Court, reſpecting the Kan of Teflis, General Potemken would have orders with an army of 60 or 70,000 men, to approach our frontiers, and compel us to the execution of thoſe articles. And further, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia would herſelf come in perſon. The notification of ſuch an order to General Potemkin, to come upon our frontiers with ſo large an army, is exactly the counterpart of the conduct which the Court of Ruſſia held on the invaſion of the Crimea.

That notification, in addition to the ſteps before taken, has deſtroyed all confidence, and made her dangerous intentions clear and certain. And as the principal cauſe of that inſecurity was the Crimea remaining in the power of Ruſſia, the Sublime Porte manifeſted its inclination to renew and conſolidate the friendſhip between the two Courts, provided the Crimea was by a new treaty put into its former condition, to which the Ruſſian Miniſter gave a poſitive refuſal, adding, that he ſhould not even make the propoſition to his Court, and that if he did, no advantage could reſult from it, his Court being determined neither to abandon the Crimea, nor to accede to thoſe articles, which ſhe had already declined. War is become for the Muſſelmen indiſpenſably neceſſary, as well for theſe reaſons, as others without number, both private and public.

On which account it was thought proper to remit this manifeſto to our reſpectable, eſteemed, old, and ſincere friend, the King of , in order to notify and declare to our friend the reſolution which the Sublime Porte has taken to make war upon the Court of Ruſſia; a reſolution which is ſubmitted to his mature conſideration with an eye of diſcretion and equity.

Given at Conſtantinople the 24th of Auguſt, 1787.

October 5.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, October 1.

"There are now at Spithead 12 ſhips of the line under the command of Lord Hood, ready for ſea, being fully manned, and in every reſpect equipt for ſervice; and ſix ſhips more of the line will be ready before the concluſion of the month, though many perſons here ſtill fear that the whole of our naval preparations will be over before Chriſtmas, and that there will be no WAR.—The victualing office will begin next week to cure ſalted proviſions for the uſe of the men of war, and the brewery will alſo begin to work as in war time. A prodigious quantity of timber will be cut down in the new foreſt next month for the uſe of the navy; our ſtock even now is far from being ſmall."

The following ſhort recital of facts is genuine. The firſt diſpatches from Paris announcing the receipt of the intelligence that the Britiſh Government were arming, gave Miniſters aſſurance of the pacific appearance of the Frenchcabinet. This diſpatch came by the regular mail on Friday.—On Sunday morning a meſſenger arrived, giving an accout of Mr. Grenville's arrival on Tueſday, in which the pacific aſſurances were repeated, but ſtill with this very material circumſtance againſt them, that orders had been given for equipping at the ports with all poſſible expedition. On Monday morning the meſſenger arrived with an account of the conference which Mr. Grenville had with the Miniſter on the Thurſday preceding, in which, according to the authority upon which we give this report, the French Miniſter expreſſed himſelf ſo equivocally, and ſpoke in ſo high a tone of the equipments going on in England, that Mr. Grenville was of opinion they meditated hoſtilities, and he

was supported in this conjecture by the preparations which are now making in every department.

Such was the posture of things on Monday, and upon which our Ministers thought fit not only to continue, but augment the equipment.

Oct. 6. The Hague Gazette, which came yesterday with the mail from Holland, says, that on the 21st of September, the town of Harlem surrendered—and that news had just arrived of the capture of Nieu-Sluis, with seven hundred men in garrison.

The aim of the Duke of Brunswick, in his first skirmish, was to possess himself of a sluice, the power over which would enable the Amsterdamers to lay the country under water. The Duke effected his purpose by stratagem, but lost five officers, and one hundred men.

Thus far the mails of yesterday, which we give in common with other prints; but a private correspondent, treating this affair more lightly, writes, that three squadrons of Prussian troops appeared before Amsterdam, and summoned it to surrender; but that the Governor proposing terms which was rejected with disdain, a few shots were exchanged, in which some lives were lost, when the Prussian troops fell back to wait the arrival of their artillery, against which the city was expected to make but a faint and short resistance.

October 8. Last night, about quarter past nine o'clock, the Right Hon. Mr. W. Grenville, arrived at his house, at the army pay-office, from Paris, with the ultimatum of the French Court, which we learn is pacific.

On his arrival in town, he sent immediately to Mr. Pitt's house in Downing-street, but he was absent with the Chancellor at Norwood, in consequence of which Mr. Grenville dispatched a messenger with the particulars of the negociation.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Potter, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at the treasury from Berlin, and shortly after Mr. Coats, another messenger, arrived. Both of them had passed through several parts of Holland, so lately as Wednesday last; and there were at that time no accounts of the city of Amsterdam having surrendered.

Advices are said to have been lately received, that near 6,000 troops had been sent to the West-Indies by the French government, which they have contrived to send out in small vessels, in each of which were not more than 60 men, and that some attack was meditated against our West-India Islands. The advice is said to have been received by government from the Governor of Jamaica.

The cause of the French war, if such an event should take place, will be on account of the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomale, which the French some time since garrisoned, and will refuse to surrender to the Dutch.

The forces the French have at the Cape of Good Hope are 1000 men, supposed to be thoroughly well appointed, and with artillery and stores in the best condition.

D U B L I N, October 9.

Dublin Castle, October 1, 1787.

It is his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that all officers belonging to regiments of cavalry and infantry now serving in this kingdom, except such as are employed on the recruiting service, do join their respective corps without delay; and it is his Grace's further pleasure, that all officers belonging to any of the garrisons in this kingdom, do repair to their respective posts without delay.

By his Grace's command,

Charles Francis Sheridan.

War-Office, Dublin Castle, October 4, 1787.

The commanding officers of the several recruiting parties belonging to regiments upon the British or Irish establishments, now serving abroad, are hereby directed to send returns of their respective stations, and the state of their parties, to Charles Francis Sheridan, Esquire, War-Office, Dublin Castle.

B O S T O N.

November 22. By captain Lewis, in the brig Tyball, arrived here on Tuesday last, in 37 days from Lisbon, in Portugal, we learn that the Prussian army had taken the city of Amsterdam---that twenty sail of the line of France were under sailing orders, their destination unknown----and that the commotions which have long agitated Europe were likely to produce a general war.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 5.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington on Delaware, dated 3d December 1787.

"The state of Delaware will be the first in the Union, in the adoption of the New Constitution. They meet this day, and I expect will finish this week."

On Thursday last the General Assembly adjourned, to meet again in this city on the third Tuesday in February next.

A correspondent expresses great concern at the expence that falls on the state, from the mode of conducting the business of the honorable convention. Till the present week, they only did business about four hours in the morning, when they might have pursued their deliberations equally well in the afternoon of every day. The house of assembly have committees out in the afternoon, but the nature of the business of the convention does not require this. Two hundred dollars per day are the constant expence; which is at the rate of the enormous sum of seventy-three thousand dollars per annum. He asks where the public creditors will get their interest, if such new and great expences are constantly diverting their appropriated funds?

Captain Henry Williams, of Salem, arrived here on Friday from St. Eustatia, having had a passage of 18 days, he informs us that it was currently reported there, that Admiral Hood, with 15 sail of British ships of war, had arrived at Barbadoes; that the inhabitants of St. Kitts were in great alarm, and had set 500 negroes at work to fortify Brimstone Hill.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

It is no matter to the public whether I am fœderal or not, but I must beg leave to say our State Convention proceed in a very expensive way in their duty. If, as a member said the other day, they had not got through six words, after spending two thousand dollars of the public money, it will cost a pretty penny before it is got through. I expect there will not be a shilling left to pay the public debts, wages of other officers, &c. &c. for it must take them many months at this rate. The gentlemen have surely been able to reflect sufficiently on the subject, to form a judgment upon all the lesser and more simple matters, and there can be but few points on which to doubt or deliberate; for the objections, however strongly made, are confined to a small number. The people in general seem to consider the *first* question at least to be, whether the fœderal constitution shall be adopted as it stands. If not, then amendments to be recommended would be proper; but not till then. I think it must cost the state twenty-five thousand dollars at least, if they proceed in the present way. Four months would not suffice, at the rate the house goes on. We are very unfortunate in this state, in doing every thing more expensively than our neighbours. These things might do in the war, but really the times are now too hard, and the country cannot bear it. Wheat is falling to nothing, for want of trade, and taxes very heavy.

Montgomery county, Dec. 3. A FARMER.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of March next,

A SMALL Plantation, situate on the Oxford road, one mile from Frankford, containing 50 acres of excellent land, with a good log house and kitchen, a well of good water at the door, a log barn, and a spring of water in the yard, six acres of good meadow, and two small bearing orchards, one of which is excellent grafted fruit. For terms of sale, apply to GEORGE and HENRY MYERS, on the premises. †

This day is published, price 1*s*6.

And now selling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-street, in Front and Water-streets; and by Messrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Pritchard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobson*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotswood* and *W. Poyntell*,

A Review of the Constitution

Proposed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

BY *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa est. Cic. offic.

"Yet not the ties that kindred bosoms bind,
Not all in friendship's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half so dear, so potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's soul."

JUST PUBLISHED,

Mark Time's Almanack

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

AND THE TWELFTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the Rising, Setting, and true Places of the Sun and Moon; Eclipses of the Sun and Satellites of Jupiter; the Fulls, Changes, Quadratures, Node, Age, and Latitude of the Moon; the true Places and Aspects of the Planets (including the Georgium Sidus lately discovered by Hetschel) with the Rising, Southing, and Setting, of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the Culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time, and Time of High-water for every Day in the year: Also, the Increase, Decrease, and Length of Days; the Judgment of the Weather; Festivals and other remarkable Days, &c.

1. The Author's Address to the Readers.
2. Anecdote of a certain Earl.
3. Constitution of the United States, passed in Convention at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.
4. Resolve of Congress relative to the same.
5. Curious Advertisement.
6. Morning Prayer of a poor old Pedlar in a Barn.
7. To a Friend after a Fit of Sickness.
8. Times of holding the respective Courts of Justice in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland.
9. List of Stages.
10. Post Days, both of the Winter and Summer Establishments.
11. Departure of the French and British Packets from New-York.
12. Times of Fairs.
13. Times and Places of the Yearly and General Meetings of the People called Quakers.
14. Rules for finding the Time of High Water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleston Light-house, Cape Canso, Halifax, Port Roseway, Boston, and Nantucket Shoals.
15. List of Members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.
16. Ditto ditto of the General Assembly,
17. Ditto Civil Officers of Pennsylvania.
18. Ditto Prothonotaries, Recorders and Registers of counties.
19. Chronology of remarkable Events in America since its Discovery.
20. An interest Table at 6 per Cent. from One Shilling to One Thousand Pounds.
21. Table of the Value and Weight of Coins as they pass in New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania.
22. Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000 at 7*s*6 each.
23. List of Roads, &c.

Printed, and sold by the Gross, Dozen or single one, at the usual Price, by *Eleazer Oswald*, at the Coffee-House.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, and county of Chester, within two miles of the new court-house and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premises a log dwelling-house, log barn, and other out-houses, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a constant stream running through the premises, about sixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made easy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premises.

West-Chester, Dec. 1, 1787.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Uchlan township, Chester county, on the night of the 21st of this inst. (November) a chesnut sorrel MARE, six years old last spring, near 14 hands high, round bodied strait limbed, shod all round, the shoes prety much worn, has a remarkable blaze which turns to the right nostril, has lately been trimmed, and is a natural trotter; she is marked on the inside of her thigh behind, occasioned by an old hurt. Whoever takes up said mare, by sending her to the owner, or giving intelligence where she may be had, shall be intitled to the above reward paid by §

Nov. 24, 1787. ABNER JONES.

WHEREAS an attachment was granted by the subscriber against the effects of Henry Watt, who lately absconded from his usual place of abode in East-Nottingham, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, and John Taylor and John Dowglas, freeholders, were appointed to dispose of the same agreeably to law. The creditors of the aforesaid Henry Watt are hereby notified to attend at the dwelling-house of Walter Hood, inn-keeper, in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, on Friday, the 7th of December next, by 12 o'clock, with their demands, duly proven, that such further proceedings may be had as are requisite to a just distribution of the aforesaid estate.

November 30, 1787. † PHILIP SCOTT.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th instant, a certain messuage, plantation and 21 acres and three quarters of an acre of land, at Hickory town, in the county of Montgomery. The house has been for a long time an accustomed tavern, and the land is well situated and good. Late the estate of John Whiteman, seized and taken in execution, by

December 1, 1787. FRANCIS SWAIN, Sheriff.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be exposed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next. at the house of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter township, Berks county, eight several tracts or parcels of land, mostly contiguous to or not far distant from each other, and situate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeson township, in the said county, near to Birdsborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the usual allowance. A plan of which said lands may be seen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the consideration money, on receiving good security. The sale to begin precisely at 12 o'clock. The said premises being late the estate of Mark Bird, Esq; levied on, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jersey. Nov. 17. §

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are desired to make payment thereof to the subscribers, on or before the first day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requested to send their accounts in for settlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE, } Assignees.
PETER SOUDER, }

Goshen, Chester county, Dec, 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 2d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in Goshen township, containing 118 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands of Thomas Rees, Thomas Bowen, Moses Davie, and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Hannah Bond and Joseph Bond, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1. 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Lusk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Joseph Martin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, situate in the township of Nantmill, containing 107 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criswell and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Forfeit, situate in the township of West-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate of William Grant, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joshua Johnston and others; said tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnston and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Moses Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; said plantation to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of West-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Holmes, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

*** The Trustees of Dickinson College are requested to meet at Carlisle, on the third TUESDAY in January, on particular business.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. V.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

QUEEN ANN, in her letter of the 1st July, 1706, to the Scotch Parliament, makes some observations on the importance of the *Union* then forming between England and Scotland, which merit our attention. I shall present the public with one or two extracts from it. "An entire and perfect Union will be the solid foundation of lasting peace: It will secure your religion, liberty and property, remove the animosities among yourselves, and the jealousies and differences betwixt our two kingdoms. It must increase your strength, riches and trade: And by this union the whole island, being joined in affection and free from all apprehensions of different interest, will be *enabled to resist all its enemies.*" "We most earnestly recommend to you calmness and unanimity in this great and weighty affair, that the union may be brought to a happy conclusion, being the only *effectual* way to secure our present and future happiness; and disappoint the designs of our and your enemies, who will doubtless, on this occasion, *use their utmost endeavours to prevent or delay this Union.*"

It was remarked in the preceding paper, that weakness and divisions at home would invite dangers from abroad, and that nothing would tend more to secure us from them than union, strength and good government within ourselves. This subject is copious, and cannot easily be exhausted.

The history of Great-Britain is the one with which we are in general best acquainted, and it gives us many useful lessons. We may profit by their experience, without paying the price which it cost them. Although it seems obvious to common sense, that the people of such an island should be but one nation, yet we find that they were for ages divided into three, and that those three were almost constantly embroiled in quarrels and wars with one another. Notwithstanding their true interest, with respect to the continental nations, was really the same, yet by the arts and policy and practices of those nations, their mutual jealousies were perpetually kept enflamed, and for a long series of years they were far more inconvenient and troublesome, than they were useful and assisting to each other.

Should the people of America divide themselves into three or four nations, would not the same thing happen? Would not similar jealousies arise; and be in like manner cherished? Instead of their being "joined in affection, and free from all apprehension of different interests," envy and jealousy would soon extinguish confidence and affection, and the partial interests of each confederacy, instead of the general interests of all America, would be the only objects of their policy and pursuits. Hence, like most other *bordering* nations, they would always be either involved in disputes and war; or live in the constant apprehension of them.

The most sanguine advocates for three or four confederacies, cannot reasonably suppose that they would long remain exactly on an equal footing in point of strength, even if it was possible to form them so at first; but admitting that to be practicable, yet what human contrivance can secure the continuance of such equality. Independent of those local circumstances which tend to beget and increase power in one part, and to impede its progress in another, we must advert to the effects of that superior policy and good management which would probably distinguish the government of one above the rest, and by which their relative equality and strength, and consideration, would be destroyed. For it cannot be presumed that the same degree of sound policy, prudence and foresight, would uniformly be observed by each of those confederacies, for a long succession of years.

Whenever, and from whatever causes, it might happen, and happen it would, that any one of these nations or confederacies should rise on the scale of political importance much above the degree of their neighbours, that moment would those neighbours behold her with envy and with fear: Both those passions would lead them to countenance, if not to promote, whatever might promise to diminish her importance; and would also restrain them from measures calculated to advance, or even to secure her prosperity. Much time would not be necessary to enable her to discern these unfriendly dispositions----She would soon begin, not only to lose confidence in her neighbours, but also to feel a disposition equally unfavourable to them: Distrust naturally creates distrust, and by nothing is good will and kind conduct more speedily changed, than by invidious jealousies and uncandid imputations, whether expressed or implied.

The North is generally the region of strength, and many local circumstances render it probable, that the most northern of the proposed confederacies would, at a period not very distant, be unquestionably more formidable than any of the others. No sooner would this become evident, than the *Northern Hive* would excite the same ideas and sensations in the more southern parts of America, which it formerly did in the southern parts of Europe: Nor does it appear to be a rash conjecture, that its young swarms might often be tempted to gather honey in the more blooming fields and milder air of their luxurious and more delicate neighbours.

They who well consider the history of similar divisions and confederacies, will find abundant reason to apprehend that those in contemplation would in no other sense be neighbours, than as they would be borderers; that they would neither love nor trust one another, but on the contrary would be a prey to discord, jealousy and mutual injuries; in short, that they would place us exactly in the situation which some nations doubtless wish to see us, viz. *formidable only to each other.*

From these considerations it appears that those gentlemen are greatly mistaken, who suppose that alliances offensive and defensive might be formed between these confederacies, and would produce that combination and union of wills, of arms, and of resources, which would be necessary to put and keep them in a formidable state of defence against foreign enemies.

When did the independent states into which Britain and Spain were formerly divided combine in such alliances, or unite their forces against a foreign enemy? The proposed confederacies will be *distinct nations.* Each of them would have its commerce with foreigners to regulate by distinct treaties; and as their productions and commodities are different, and proper for different markets, so would those treaties be essentially different. Different commercial concerns must create different interests, and of course different degrees of political attachment to, and connection with different foreign nations. Hence it might and probably would happen, that the foreign nation with whom the *Southern* confederacy might be at war, would be the one, with whom the *Northern* confederacy would be the most desirous of preserving peace and friendship. An alliance so contrary to their immediate interest would not therefore be easy to form, nor, if formed, would it be observed and fulfilled with perfect good faith.

Nay it is far more probable that in America, as in Europe, neighbouring nations, acting under the impulse of opposite interest, and unfriendly passions, would frequently be found taking different sides. Considering our distance from Europe, it would be more natural for these confederacies to apprehend danger from one another, than from distant nations, and therefore that each of them should be more desirous to guard against the others, by the aid of foreign alliances, than to guard against foreign dangers by alliances between themselves. And here let us not forget how much more easy it is to receive foreign fleets into our ports, and foreign armies into our country, than it is to persuade or compel them to depart——How many conquests did the Romans and others make in the characters of allies, and what innovations did they under the same character introduce into the governments of those whom they pretended to protect.

Let candid men judge then, whether the division of America into any given number of independent sovereignties would tend to secure us against the hostilities and improper interference of foreign nations.

PUBLIUS.

The FŒDERALIST, No. VI.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

THE three last numbers of this paper have been dedicated to an enumeration of the dangers to which we should be exposed, in a state of disunion, from the arms and arts of foreign nations. I shall now proceed to delineate dangers of a different, and perhaps still more alarming kind; those which will in all probability flow from dissentions between the states themselves, and from domestic factions and convulsions. These have been already in some instances slightly anticipated; but they deserve a more particular and more full investigation.

A man must be far gone in Utopean speculations who can seriously doubt that if these states should either be wholly disunited, or only united in partial confederacies, the subdivisions into which they might be thrown would have frequent and violent contests with each other. To presume a want of motives for such contests, as an argument against their existence, would be to forget that men are ambitious, vindictive and rapacious. To look for a continuation of harmony between a number of independent unconnected sovereignties, situated in the same neighbourhood, would be to disregard the uniform course of human events, and to set at defiance the accumulated experience of ages.

The causes of hostility among nations are innumerable. There are some which have a general and almost constant operation upon the collective bodies of society: Of this description are the love of power, or the desire of pre-eminence and dominion---the jealously of power, or the desire of equality and safety. There are others which have a more circumscribed, though an equally operative influence, within their spheres: Such are the rivalships and competitions of commerce between commercial nations. And there are others, not less numerous than either of the former, which take their origin entirely in private passions; in the attachments, enmities, interests, hopes and fears of leading individuals in the communities of which they are members. Men of this class, whether the favourites of a king or of a people, have in too many instances abused the confidence they possessed; and assuming the pretext of some public motive, have not scrupled to sacrifice the national tranquility to personal advantage, or personal gratification.

The celebrated Pericles, in compliance with the resentments of a prostitute, (*a*) at the expence of much of the blood and treasure of his countrymen, attacked, vanquished and destroyed, the city of the *Samnians.* The same man, stimulated by private pique against the *Megarensians,* (*b*) another nation of Greece, or to avoid a prosecution with which he was threatened as an accomplice in a supposed theft of the statuary *Phidias,* (*c*) or to get rid of the accusations prepared to be brought against him for dissipating the funds of the state in the purchase of popularity, (*d*) or from a combination of all these causes, was the primitive author of that famous and fatal war, distinguished in the Grecian annals by the name of the *Peloponesian* war: which, after various vicissitudes, intermissions and renewals, terminated in the ruin of the Athenian Commonwealth.

The ambitious Cardinal, who was prime Minister to Henry VIIIth. permitting his vanity to aspire to the Tripple-crown, (*e*) entertaining hopes of succeeding in the acquisition of that splendid prize by the influence of the Emperor Charles Vth. To secure the favor and interest of this enterprising and powerful Monarch, he precipitated England into a war with France, contrary to the plainest dictates of policy, and at the hazard of the safety and independence, as well of the kingdom over which he presided by his councils, as of Europe in general---For if there ever was a Sovereign who bid fair to realize the project of universal monarchy, it was the Emperor Charles Vth. of whose intrigues Wolsey was at once the instruments and the dupe.

The influence which the bigotry of one female, (*f*) the petulancies of another, (*g*) and the cabals of a third, (*h*) had in the cotemporary policy, ferments and pacifications of a considerable part of Europe, are topicks that have been too often descanted upon not to be generally known.

To multiply examples of the agency of personal considerations in the production of great national events, either foreign or domestic, according to their direction, would be an unnecessary waste of time. Those who have but a superficial acquaintance with the sources from which they are to be drawn will themselves recollect a variety of instances; and those who have a tolerable knowledge of human nature will not stand in need of such lights, to form their opinion either of the reality or extent of that agency. Perhaps however a reference, tending to illustrate the general principle, may with propriety be made to a case which has lately happened among ourselves.----If SHAYS had not been a *desperate debtor,* it is much to be doubted whether Massachusetts would have been plunged into a civil war.

But notwithstanding the concurring testimony of experience, in this particular, there are still to be found visionary or designing men, who stand ready to advocate the paradox of perpetual peace between the States, though dismembered and alienated from each other. The genius of republics, say they, is pacific; the spirit of commerce has a tendency to soften the manners of men, and to extinguish those inflammable humours which have so often kindled into wars. Commercial republics, like ours, will never be disposed to waste themselves in ruinous contentions with each other. They will be governed by mutual interest, and will cultivate a spirit of mutual amity and concord.

Is it not (we may ask those projectors in politics) the true interest of all nations to cultivate the same benevolent and philosophic spirit? If this be their true interest, have they in fact pursued it? Has it not, on the contrary, invariably been found, that momentary passions and immediate interests have a more active and imperious controul over human conduct, than general or remote considerations of policy, utility or justice? Have republics in practice been less addicted to war than Monarchies? Are not the former administered by *men* as well as the latter? Are there not aversions, predilections, rivalships and desires of unjust acquisitions that affect nations as well as kings? Are not popular assemblies frequently subject to the impulses of rage, resentment, jealousy, avarice, and of all other irregular and violent propensities? Is it not well known that their determinations are often governed by a few individuals, in whom they place confidence, and are of course liable to be tinctured by the passions and views of those individuals? Has commerce hitherto done any thing more than change the objects of war? Is not the love of wealth as domineering and enterprising a passion as that of power or glory? Have there not been as many wars founded upon commercial motives, since that has become the prevailing system of nations, as were before occasioned by the cupidity of territory or dominion? Has not the spirit of commerce in many instances administered new incentives to the appetite both for the one and for the other?-----Let experience, the least fallible guide of human opinions, be appealed to for an answer to these enquiries.

Sparta, Athens, Rome and Carthage were all Republics; two of them, Athens and Carthage, of the commercial kind. Yet were they as often engaged in wars, offensive and defensive, as the neighbouring Monarchies of the same times. Sparta was little better than a well regulated camp; and Rome was never sated of carnage and conquest.

Carthage, though a commercial Republic, was the aggressor in the very war which ended in her destruction. Hannibal had carried her arms into the heart of Italy and to the gates of Rome, before Scipio, in turn, gave him an overthrow in the territories of Carthage, and made a conquest of the Commonwealth.

Venice, in latter times, figured more than once in wars of ambition; until, becoming an object of terror to the other Italian States, Pope Julius the second found means to accomplish that formidable league, (*i*) which gave a deadly blow to the power and pride of this haughty Republic.

The Provinces of Holland, 'till they were overwhelmed in debts and taxes, took a leading and conspicuous part in the wars of Europe. They had furious contests with England for the dominion of the sea, and were among the most persevering and most implacable of the opponents of Lewis XIV.

In the government of Britain the representatives of the people compose one branch of the national Legislature. Commerce has been for ages the predominant pursuit of that country. Few nations, nevertheless, have been more frequently engaged in war; and the wars, in which that kingdom has been engaged, have in numerous instances proceeded from the people.

There have been, if I may so express it, almost as many popular as royal wars. The cries of the nation and the importunities of their representatives, have, upon various occasions, dragged their monarchs into war, or continued them in it contrary to their inclinations, and sometimes contrary to the real interests of the state. In that memorable struggle for superiority, between the rival houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon,* which so long kept Europe in a flame, it is well known that the antipathies of the English against the French, seconding the ambition, or rather the avarice of a favorite leader, (*k*) protracted the war beyond the limits marked out by sound policy, and for a considerable time in opposition to the views of the court.

The wars of these two last mentioned nations have in a great measure grown out of commercial considerations---The desire of supplanting, and the fear of being supplanted, either in particular branches of traffic, or in the general advantages of trade and navigation.

From this summary of what has taken place in other countries, whose situations have borne the nearest resemblance to our own, what reason can we have to confide in those reveries, which would seduce us into an expectation of peace and cordiality between the members of the present confederacy, in a state of seperation? Have we not already seen enough of the fallacy and extravagance of those idle theories, which have amused us with promises of an exemption from the imperfections, weaknesses and evils incident to society in every shape? Is it not time to awake from the deceitful dream of a golden age, and to adopt as a practical maxim for the direction of our political conduct, that we, as well as the other inhabitants of the globe, are yet remote from the happy empire of perfect wisdom and perfect virtue?

Let the point of extreme depression to which our national dignity and credit have sunk---let the inconveniencies felt every where from a lax and ill administration of government---let the revolt of a part of the state of North-Carolina---the late menacing disturbances in Pennsylvania, and the actual insurrections and rebellions in Massachusetts, declare------!

So far is the general sense of mankind from corresponding with the tenets of those, who endeavour to lull asleep our apprehensions of discord and hostility between the states, in the event of disunion, that it has from long observation of the progress of society become a sort of axiom in politics, that vicinity, or nearness of situation, constitutes nations natural enemies. An intelligent writer expresses himself on this subject to this effect--- "NEIGHBOURING NATIONS (says he) are naturally ENEMIES of each other, unless their common weakness force them to league in a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC, and their constitution prevents the difference that neighbourhood occasions, extinguishing that secret jealousy, which disposes all states to aggrandise themselves at the expence of their neighbours." (*l*) This passage, at the same time, points out the EVIL and suggests the REMEDY.

PUBLIUS.

(*a*) ASPASIA, vide PLUTARCH's life of Pericles.
(*b*) ---------- Idem.
(*c*) ---------- Idem. Phidias was supposed to have stolen some public gold with the connivance of Pericles, for the embellishment of the statue of Minerva.
(*d*) ---------- Idem.
(*e*) Worn by the Popes.
(*f*) Madame de Maintenon.
(*g*) Dutchess of Marlborough.
(*h*) Madame de Pompadore.

(*i*) THE LEAGUE OF CAMBRAY, comprehending the Emperor, the King of France, the King of Arragon, and most of the Italian Princes and states.
(*k*) The Duke of Marlborough.
(*l*) Vide Principes des Negotiations par L'Abbe de Mably.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, in the night of the 29th of November last,

TWO SLAVES,

ONE named ADAM HALL, of mulattoe breed, but would be taken for a white man, 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, slim made, has large black eyes and long hair, and is a miller to trade; had on a broad brimed beaver hat, pale blue coat with metal buttons, an olive coloured vest and trowsers, and calf-skin shoes.

The other a negroe, named JUPITER, 25 years of age, is short and stout made, round faced, thick lips, flat nosed, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on a brown coat, fustian jacket of a darkish colour, and corduroy breeches. They are supposed to have a considerable sum of money with them. Whoever takes up and secures said runaways, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1787. JOSEPH PARK.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the township of East-Bradford, within two miles of West-Chester Court-house, some time in June, a small black MARE, about 14 hands high, with some kind of a brand-mark on her shoulder, supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 25, 1787. *1w EMMOR JEFFIRES, jun.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Dater, the elder, and others; containing 189 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, in the town of Northampton; bounded on the north by Andrew-ſtreet, on the eaſt by a public alley, on the ſouth by a lot of Joſeph Derr's; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Gongwear, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2. 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Handwork; containing 107 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Peter Lynn, Inn-keeper, in Upper-Saucon, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tenement and lot of ground, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Felix Lynn, John Stahl and others; containing one acre. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Beaver, and to be ſold by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land ſituate on the main branch of Leheighwaxen, known by the name of the Orchard Tract; bounded on the eaſt by the proprietaries, and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the ſouth by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geeſt and by vacant land, on the weſt by vacant land, and by land lately ſurveyed for Jonas Wilſon and Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquire, and on the north by vacant land, and by land now or late of Jacob Shoemaker; and containing 8373 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Seely, and to be ſold by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of George Mifflin and Co. and vacant land: containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Scrub Hill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of Jacob Shaffer, Paul Heim, Ludwig Herring, and others; containing 432 acres and three quarters, and the uſual allowance of ſix acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Truckenmiller, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Hallohill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of George Reed, and vacant lands; containing 269 acres and an half, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Haller, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by land of Samuel Marburger, Henry Miller, and vacant land; and containing 89 acres and 23 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Berkheiſer, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called the Saw-mill tract, ſituate on Tumbling run, in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaner, John Swertz, and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

Philad. Nov. 17.
ctf

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pennſbury manor, Falls townſhip; bounded by the Briſtol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be ſold, by § WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th day of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hifts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 19th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others; containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in or near the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Allurt, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Joſiah Brian, Simon Peter Gaireſs, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be ſold, by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 22d of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joſeph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

November 19, 1787.

A ROBBERY was committed on the night of the 19th November, 1787, between 8 and 9 o'clock, near the 8 mile ſtone on Lancaſter road, by two men, who ſeized my bridle and demanded my money, or they would ſhoot me, and reſented a piſtol to my breaſt; they took two dollars and my watch, engraved on the plate J. Shields, No. 1960, had a ſteel chain, double links, ſteel key and ſeal. One had a blue ſailor's jacket and round hat, appeared to be about 5 feet 8 inches high, the other a ſlim tall man, with a brown ſurtout coat, and no ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid robbers, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the watch, paid by me, living near the ſign of the Waggon, in the forks of Brandywine.

¶ JAMES DENNY.

Public Sale of Bankrupt's Eſtates.

At the OLD COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wedneſday, the 5th of December next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

Will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

Belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN MEYER, a Bankrupt.

No. 1. FIVE Lots of Ground, 60 feet front by 180 feet deep each, with two acres of meadow adjoining; ſituate in the town of Hamburgh, Berks county, and 16 miles above Reading, on the Sunbury road. There is erected on theſe lots a very large two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with 5 rooms on the firſt floor and 6 on the ſecond, an excellent cellar, a new kitchen, ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring of good water, a large new ſtable and ſhed for twelve horſes; is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern, and has been occupied as ſuch for ſeveral years paſt.

No. 2. Six adjoining Lots in the ſaid town of Hamburgh, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep each, on which is erected a one ſtory frame dwelling-houſe almoſt new, with a cellar underneath, a ſmall barn, and encloſed with a new poſt and rail fence. Subject to a ground-rent of 7/6 per annum each lot.

No. 3. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; on which there is a neat new frame dwelling-houſe; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No 4. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, with an out-lot adjoining, containing three fourths of an acre; on which is a new frame ſmith ſhop; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 5. Three Lots in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep, uſed as meadow-ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence; ſubject to 7/6 per annum, each lot.

No. 6. One Lot in ditto, 60 feet front, and 180 feet deep; ſubject to 7/6 per annum.

No. 7. Three-fourths of an acre of meadow-ground, encloſed with a good fence.

No. 8. Twenty-one Out-lots adjoining, of half an acre each, encloſed with a good fence.

No. 9. Four hundred and ſixty-five acres of unimproved land in Brunſwick townſhip, and county aforeſaid, 30 miles above Reading, and fronts 100 perches on the river Schuylkill, diſtant only half a mile from Mr. George Meyer's griſt-mill, and within three miles of a ſaw-mill.

A patent for this tract will be obtained in the name of, and delivered the purchaſer, free from expence.---Plans of the foregoing property may be ſeen at the time of ſale, when attendance will be given and any further information required, by

CASPER SINGER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,
PETER ASTON, and
ROBERT RALSTON,
} Aſſignees, &c.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1787.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid John Meyer, a bankrupt, are required to make payment to either of the Aſſignees, before the firſt day of January next; after which time ſuits will be immediately commenced for the recovery of all debts.

For PUBLIC SALE,

On Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable Plantations in Montgomery county, and townſhip of Norriton, viz. No. 1, containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceaſed, lived. There are on the premiſes a large commodious Stone Dwelling Houſe and Kitchen, a large Stone Barn, with convenient ſtabling, and other neceſſary out-houſes, a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring near the door, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, near twenty acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is watered, a conſiderable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, and a large portion of wood land; the plough-land is of a good quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriſtown, and 20 from Philadelphia. No. 2, containing 137 acres of good land, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place. There is on this place a log houſe and barn; the plough-land is good, near 80 acres of excellent wood-land, with the advantage of water to make a large quantity of meadow, three acres of which is already made. This place has the advantage of a ſhad fiſhery, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale may know the terms, by applying to the executors, HENRY PAWLING, jun. living near the lands, or JAMES LITTLE, at Hackettstown, Eaſt Jerſey.

Norriton, November 12, 1787. ¶

BY a reſolution of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, paſſed at the preſent ſitting, MASKELL EWING, jun, Eſquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all ſuch certificates as ought to have been ſettled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means eſcaped being ſettled by ſaid CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the firſt day of January next, when the office will be finally cloſed.

[Thoſe Printers whoſe papers circulate in New-Jerſey, are requeſted to publiſh the above, that the information may be as general as poſſible.]

AGREEABLY to a reſolution of the acting committee, paſſed on the evening of the 13th inſtant, public notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, that in purſuance of the humane deſign of the "Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Priſons," ſuitable apartments are provided in the Workhouſe in this city, and a proper perſon engaged at all times to ſuperintend the reception of potatoes, turnips, bread, ſhip biſcuit, ſoup and other proviſions, as benevolent donations from thoſe generous characters who wiſh in part to leſſen the miſeries of their fellow-creatures; as ſuch they will thankfully be received, and, under the immediate care of the acting committee, adminiſtered to perſons in confinement, who are in preſſing want of the ſame.

JOHN OLDDEN, Secretary to the Acting Committee, who at preſent conſiſt of---

WILLIAM ROGERS, JOHN KAIGHN,
FRANCIS BAILEY, JOHN MORRISON,
JEREMIAH FISHER, BENJAMIN THAW.

Philad. Nov. 13, 1787.

The ſeveral Printers will pleaſe to give the foregoing, ſucceſſively, a place in their uſeful Papers.

THE Partnerſhip of *Whelen and Aſton* having diſſolved the 16th of October laſt, all perſons who are indebted to them are earneſtly requeſted to pay the ſame to either of the late partners, and thoſe who have any demands to apply for ſettlement.

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3002.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1787.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 2d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in Goshen township, containing 118 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands late of Thomas Rees, Thomas Bowen, Moses Davie, and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Hannah Bond and Joseph Bond, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Lusk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Joseph Martin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, situate in the township of Nantmill, containing 207 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criswell and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Forfeit, situate in the township of West-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate of William Grant, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joshua Johnston and others; said tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnston and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Moses Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; said plantation to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of West-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Holmes, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

This day is published, price 1s6.

And now selling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-street, in Front and Water-streets; and by Messrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Pritchard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobson*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotswood* and *W. Poyntell*,

A Review of the Constitution

Proposed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

BY *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa est. Cic. offic.

"Yet not the ties that kindred bosoms bind,
Not all in friendship's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half so dear, so potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's soul."

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jersey. Nov. 17. §

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are desired to make payment thereof to the subscribers, on or before the first day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requested to send their accounts in for settlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE, } Assignees.
PETER SOUDER, }

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, and county of Chester, within two miles of the new court-house and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premises a log dwelling house, log barn, and other out houses, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a constant stream running through the premises, about sixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made easy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premises.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Uchlan township, Chester county, on the night of the 21st of this inst. (November) a chesnut sorrel MARE, six years old last spring near 14 hands high, round bodied strait limbed, shod all round, the shoes pretty much worn, has a remarkable blaze which turns to the right nostril, has lately been trimmed, and is a natural trotter; she is marked on the inside of her thigh behind, occasioned by an old hurt. Whoever takes up said mare, by sending her to the owner, or giving intelligence where she may be had, shall be intitled to the above reward paid by §

Nov. 24 1787. ABNER JONES.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 15th instant, a certain messuage, plantation and 21 acres and three quarters of an acre of land, at Hickory-town, in the county of Montgomery. The house has been for a long time an accustomed tavern, and the land is well situated and good. Late the estate of John Whiteman, seized and taken in execution, by

December 1, 1787. FRANCIS SWAIN, Sheriff.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be exposed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the house of John Cisle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter township, Berks county, eight several tracts or parcels of land, mostly contiguous to or not far distant from each other, and situate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeson township, in the said county, near to Birdsborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the usual allowance. A plan of which said lands may be seen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the consideration money, on receiving good security. The sale to begin precisely at 12 o'clock. The said premises being late the estate of Mark Bird, Esq; levied on, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of March next,

A SMALL Plantation, situate on the Oxford road, one mile from Frankford, containing 50 acres of excellent land, with a good log house and kitchen, a well of good water at the door, a log barn, and a spring of water in the yard, six acres of good meadow, and two small bearing orchards, one of which is excellent grafted fruit. For terms of sale, apply to GEORGE and HENRY MYERS, on the premises. †

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, in the night of the 29th of November last,

TWO SLAVES,

ONE named ADAM HALL, of mulattoe breed, but would be taken for a white man, 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, slim made, has large black eyes and long hair, and is a miller to trade; had on a broad brimed beaver hat, pale blue coat with metal buttons, an olive coloured vest and trowsers, and calf-skin shoes.

The other a negroe, named JUPITER, 25 years of age, is short and stout made, round faced, thick lips, flat nosed, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on a brown coat, fustian jacket of a darkish colour, and corduroy breeches. They are supposed to have a considerable sum of money with them. Whoever takes up and secures said runaways, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1787. JOSEPH PARK.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the township of East-Bradford, within two miles of West-Chester Court-house, some time in June, a small black MARE, about 14 hands high, with some kind of a brand-mark on her shoulder, supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 25, 1787. * 1w EMMOR JEFFIRES, jun.

To be LET for One Year, and possession given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from persons inclinable to rent the premises, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, at the Court-House, until the first day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in case of its being carried away by freshes, and all necessary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the persons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give security for payment of the rent monthly.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Douglass township, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of George Mifflin and Co. and vacant land: containing 48 acres and 126 perches, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of John Cleaver, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, all that certain tract of land called Scrub Hill, situate in Brunswick township, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of Jacob Shaffer, Paul Heim, Ludwig Herring, and others; containing 432 acres and three quarters, and the usual allowance of six acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Valentine Truckenmiller, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 26th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, all that certain tract of land called Hallohill, situate in Brunswick township, and Berks county; bounded by lands of George Reed, and vacant lands; containing 269 acres and an half, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Nicholas Haller, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, all that certain tract of land, situate in Brunswick township, and county of Berks; bounded by land of Samuel Marburger, Henry Miller, and vacant land; and containing 89 acres and 23 perches, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Philip Berkheiser and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, called the saw-mill tract, situate on Tumbling run, in Brunswick township, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaner, John Swertz and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of John Zane, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, all that certain tract or parcel of land called Wolfenbottle, situate in Pine-Grove township, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Valentine Heberling aforesaid, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept issued by George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31st day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, situate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Christian Boyer and Christian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Casper Koch, and to be sold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Lately imported from Great-Britain, an assortment of good sound

SILVER ENGLISH WATCHES,

MADE to perform well, and give satisfaction to the wearer. As the person that imported them will sell them wholesale or retail himself, they will be disposed of on reasonable terms. ‡

N. B. The WATCHES may be heard of, by applying to Mr. AITKEN, Bookseller and Printer, in Market-street, near the Coffee-house, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers, Assignees of the estate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all persons indebted to the said estate, by bond, note, or otherwise, to make payment of their respective debts to either of the assignees, on or before the first day of January next; immediately after which time suits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that shall not be then paid.

Philad. Nov. 17. JOHN WHARTON,
c t f JEREMIAH WARDER,
ROBERT RALSTON.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. VII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

IT is ſometimes aſked, with an air of ſeeming triumph, what inducements could the ſtates have, if diſunited, to make war upon each other? It would be a full anſwer to this queſtion to ſay---preciſely the ſame inducements which have, at different times, deluged in blood all the nations in the world. But unfortunately for us, the queſtion admits of a more particular anſwer. There are cauſes of difference within our immediate contemplation, of the tendency of which, even under the reſtraints of a Fœderal Conſtitution, we have had ſufficient experience, to enable us to form a judgment of what might be expected, if thoſe reſtraints were removed.

Territorial diſputes have at all times been found one of the moſt fertile ſources of hoſtility among nations. Perhaps the greateſt proportion of the wars that have deſolated the earth have ſprung from this origin. This cauſe would exiſt, among us, in full force. We have a vaſt tract of unſettled territory within the boundaries of the United States. There ſtill are diſcordant and undecided claims between ſeveral of them; and the diſſolution of the Union would lay a foundation for ſimilar claims between them all. It is well known, that they have heretofore had ſerious and animated diſcuſſions concerning the right to the lands which were ungranted at the time of the revolution, and which uſually went under the name of crown-lands. The ſtates, within the limits of whoſe colonial governments they were compriſed, have claimed them as their property; the others have contended that the rights of the crown in this article devolved upon the Union; eſpecially as to all that part of the Weſtern territory which either by actual poſſeſſion or through the ſubmiſſion of the Indian proprietors was ſubjected to the juriſdiction of the King of Great Britain, till it was relinquiſhed in the treaty of peace. This, it has been ſaid, was at all events an acquiſition to the confederacy by compact with a foreign power. It has been the prudent policy of Congreſs to appeaſe this controverſy, by prevailing upon the ſtates to make ceſſions to the United States for the benefit of the whole. This has been ſo far accompliſhed, as, under a continuation of the Union, to afford a decided proſpect of an amicable termination of the diſpute. A diſmemberment of the confederacy however would revive this diſpute, and would create others on the ſame ſubject. At preſent, a large part of the vacant Weſtern territory is by ceſſion at leaſt, if not by any anterior right, the common property of the Union. If that were at an end, the ſtates which made the ceſſion on a principle of Fœderal compromiſe, would be apt, when the motive of the grant had ceaſed, to reclaim the lands as a reverſion. The other ſtates would no doubt inſiſt on a proportion, by right of repreſentation. Their argument would be that a grant, once made, could not be revoked, and that the juſtice of their participating in territory acquired, or ſecured, by the joint efforts of the confederacy, remained undiminiſhed---If, contrary to probability, it ſhould be admitted by all the ſtates, that each had a right to a ſhare of this common ſtock, there would ſtill be a difficulty to be ſurmounted, as to a proper rule of apportionment. Different principles would be ſet up by different ſtates for this purpoſe; and as they would affect the oppoſite intereſts of the parties, they might not eaſily be ſuſceptible of a pacific adjuſtment.

In the wide field of Weſtern territory, therefore, we perceive an ample theatre for hoſtile pretenſions, without any umpire or common judge to interpoſe between the contending parties. To reaſon from the paſt to the future, we ſhall have good ground to apprehend, that the ſword would ſometimes be appealed to as the arbiter of their differences. The circumſtances of the diſpute between Connecticut and Pennſylvania, reſpecting the land at Wyoming, admoniſh us, not to be ſanguine in expecting an eaſy accommodation of ſuch differences. The articles of confederation obliged the parties to ſubmit the matter to the deciſion of a Fœderal Court. The ſubmiſſion was made, and the Court decided in favor of Pennſylvania---But Connecticut gave ſtrong indications of diſſatisfaction with that determination; nor did ſhe appear to be entirely reſigned to it, till by negotiation and management ſomething like an equivalent was found for the loſs ſhe ſuppoſed herſelf to have ſuſtained. Nothing here ſaid is intended to convey the ſlighteſt cenſure on the conduct of that State. She no doubt ſincerely believed herſelf to have been injured by the deciſion; and ſtates, like individuals, acquieſce with great reluctance in determinations to their diſadvantage.

Thoſe, who had an opportunity of ſeeing the inſide of the tranſactions, which attended the progreſs of the controverſy between this ſtate and the diſtrict of Vermont, can vouch the oppoſition we experienced, as well from the ſtates not intereſted as from thoſe which were intereſted in the claim; and can atteſt the danger, to which the peace of the Confederacy might have been expoſed, had this ſtate attempted to aſſert its rights by force. Two motives preponderated in that oppoſition---one a jealouſy entertained of our future power---and the other, the intereſt of certain individuals of influence in the neighbouring ſtates, who had obtained grants of lands under the actual government of that diſtrict. Even the ſtates which brought forward claims, in contradiction to ours, ſeemed more ſolicitous to diſmember this ſtate, than to eſtabliſh their own pretenſions. Theſe were New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut. New-Jerſey and Rhode-Iſland upon all occaſions diſcovered a warm zeal for the independence of Vermont; and Maryland, till alarmed by the appearance of a connection between Canada and that place, entered deeply into the ſame views. Theſe, being ſmall ſtates, ſaw with an unfriendly eye the perſpective of our growing greatneſs. In a review of theſe tranſactions we may trace ſome of the cauſes, which would be likely to embroil the ſtates with each other, if it ſhould be their unpropitious deſtiny to become diſunited.

The competitions of commerce would be another fruitful ſource of contention. The ſtates leſs favourably circumſtanced would be deſirous of eſcaping from the diſadvantages of local ſituation, and of ſharing in the advantages of their more fortunate neighbours. Each ſtate, or ſeparate confederacy, would purſue a ſyſtem of commercial policy peculiar to itſelf. This would occaſion diſtinctions, preferences and excluſions, which would beget diſcontent. The habits of intercourſe, on the baſis of equal privileges, to which we have been accuſtomed from the earlieſt ſettlement of the country, would give a keener edge to thoſe cauſes of diſcontent, than they would naturally have, independent of this circumſtance. *We ſhould be ready to denominate injuries, thoſe things which were in reality the juſtifiable acts of independent ſovereignties conſulting a diſtinct intereſt.* The ſpirit of enterpriſe, which characteriſes the commercial part of America, has left no occaſion of diſplaying itſelf unimproved. It is not at all probable that this unbridled ſpirit would pay much reſpect to thoſe regulations of trade, by which particular ſtates might endeavour to ſecure excluſive benefits to their own citizens. The infractions of theſe regulations on one ſide, the efforts to prevent and repel them on the other, would naturally lead to outrages, and theſe to repriſals and wars.

The opportunities, which ſome ſtates would have of rendering others tributary to them, by commercial regulations, would be impatiently ſubmitted to by the tributary ſtates. The relative ſituation of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jerſey would afford an example of this kind. New-York, from the neceſſities of revenue, muſt lay duties on her importations. A great part of theſe duties muſt be paid by the inhabitants of the two other ſtates, in the capacity of conſumers of what we import. New-York would neither be willing nor able to forego this advantage. Her citizens would not conſent that a duty paid by them ſhould be remitted in favor of the citizens of her neighbours; nor would it be practicable, if there were not this impediment in the way, to diſtinguiſh the cuſtomers in our own markets. Would Connecticut and New-Jerſey long ſubmit to be taxed by New-York, for her excluſive benefit? Should we be long permitted to remain in the quiet and undiſturbed enjoyment of a metropolis, from the poſſeſſion of which we derived an advantage ſo odious to our neighbours, and, in their opinion, ſo oppreſſive? Should we be able to preſerve it againſt the incumbent weight of Connecticut on the one ſide, and the co-operating preſſure of New-Jerſey on the other? Theſe are queſtions that temerity alone would anſwer in the affirmative.

The public debt of the union would be a further cauſe of colliſion between the ſeparate ſtates or confederacies. The apportionment, in the firſt inſtance, and the progreſſive extinguiſhment, afterwards, would be alike productive of ill humour and animoſity. How would it be poſſible to agree upon a rule of apportionment ſatisfactory to all? There is ſcarcely any, that can be propoſed, which is entirely free from real objections. Theſe, as uſual, would be exaggerated by the adverſe intereſts of the parties. There are even diſſimilar views among the ſtates, as to the general principle of diſcharging the public debt. Some of them, either leſs impreſſed with the importance of national credit, or becauſe their citizens have little, if any, immediate intereſt in the queſtion, feel an indifference, if not a repugnance to the payment of the domeſtic debt, at any rate. Theſe would be inclined to magnify the difficulties of a diſtribution. Others of them, a numerous body of whoſe citizens are creditors to the public, beyond the proportion of the ſtate in the total amount of the national debt, would be ſtrenuous for ſome equitable and effectual proviſion. The procraſtinations of the former would excite the reſentments of the latter. The ſettlement of a rule would in the mean time be poſtponed, by real differences of opinion and affected delays. The citizens of the ſtates intereſted would clamour, foreign powers would urge, for the ſatisfaction of their juſt demands; and the peace of the ſtates would be hazarded to the double contingency of external invaſion and internal contention.

Suppoſe the difficulties of agreeing upon a rule ſurmounted, and the apportionment made. Still there is great room to ſuppoſe, that the rule agreed upon would, upon experiment, be found to bear harder upon ſome ſtates than upon others. Thoſe which were ſufferers by it would naturally ſeek for a mitigation of the burthen. The others would as naturally be diſinclined to a reviſion, which was likely to end in an increaſe of their own incumbrances. Their refuſal would be too plauſible a pretext to the complaining ſtates to withhold their contributions, not to be embraced with avidity; and the non-compliance of theſe ſtates with their engagements would be the ground of bitter diſſention and altercation. If even the rule adopted ſhould in practice juſtify the equality of its principle, ſtill a delinquency in payment, on the part of ſome of the ſtates, would reſult from a diverſity of other cauſes---the real deficiency of reſources---the miſmanagement of their finances, accidental diſorders in the adminiſtration of the government---and in addition to the reſt, the reluctance with which men commonly part with money for purpoſes that have outlived the exigencies which produced them, and interfere with the ſupply of immediate wants. Delinquencies from whatever cauſes would be productive of complaints, recriminations and quarrels. There is perhaps nothing more likely to diſturb the tranquility of nations, than their being bound to mutual contributions for any common object, which does not yield an equal and coincident benefit. For it is an obſervation as true, as it is trite, that there is nothing men differ ſo readily about as the payment of money.

Laws in violation of private contracts, as they amount to aggreſſions on the rights of thoſe ſtates whoſe citizens are injured by them, may be conſidered as another probable ſource of hoſtility. We are not authoriſed to expect, that a more liberal or more equitable ſpirit would preſide over the legiſlations of the individual ſtates hereafter, if unreſtrained by any additional checks, than we have heretofore ſeen, in too many inſtances, diſgracing their ſeveral codes. We have obſerved the diſpoſition to retaliation excited in Connecticut, in conſequence of the enormities perpetrated by the legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland; and we may reaſonably infer, that in ſimilar caſes, under other circumſtances, a war, not of *parchment* but of the ſword, would chaſtiſe ſuch atrocious breaches of moral obligation and ſocial juſtice.

The probability of incompatible alliances between the different ſtates, or confederacies, and different foreign nations, and the effects of this ſituation upon the peace of the whole, have been ſufficiently unfolded in ſome preceding papers. From the view they have exhibited of this part of the ſubject, this concluſion is to be drawn, that America, if not connected at all, or only by the feeble tie of a ſimple league offenſive and defenſive, would, by the operation of ſuch oppoſite and jarring alliances, be gradually entangled in all the pernicious labyrinths of European politics and wars; and by the deſtructive contentions of the parts into which ſhe was divided, would be likely to become a prey to the artifices and machinations of powers equally the enemies of them all. *Divide et impera* [*] muſt be the motto of every nation, that either hates, or fears us.

PUBLIUS.

[*] *Divide and Command.*

BOSTON, *November* 23.

When we take a view of the deplorable ſituation of ſeveral of the ſtate governments, (a correſpondent obſerves) how feeble and inefficient—how inadequate to the inſpiring any, the leaſt confidence of the citizens in the legiſlative and executive department—how ſelfiſh and local the views and deſigns of ſeveral ſtates—how trickiſh and deteſtable the open and avowed conduct of ſome; and how much diſpoſed others are to follow the infamous example; how credit, public and private faith, are trampled under feet; how, from theſe cauſes, the ſpecie of the more wealthy is locked up, or loaned upon ruinous and exceſſive uſury; trade, navigation, manufactures and produce are reduced to their loweſt ebb, and all orders of men are in a ſtate of deſpondency; I ſay, when all theſe circumſtances are conſidered (and they are true as holy writ) can any thing ſhort of anarchy, confuſion and bloodſhed, be anticipated from that deſpair, which will inevitably be conſequent upon a rejection of our DERNIER RESORT, the propoſed FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the defection of any particular ſtate, from national principles, ought (ſo far from diminiſhing the ardor of this commonwealth, and the other ſtates who are zealous for adopting the new conſtitution) to ſtimulate them the more, that ſuch ſtates may be excited, by the ſalutary effects of our good examples, to forego their prejudices, and complete the chain of union.

Like the expulſion of the Canaanites of old, from the promiſed land, the antifederaliſts ſeem determined that our ſalvation, as a people, ſhould be wrought out "by little and little."——But be it known to them, the motto of all true Americans, (and ſuch are the friends to the new conſtitution) is perſeverando.

It is very frequently and juſtly remarked, that all the publications of the enemies to the propoſed conſtitution may be compriſed in a ſingle column. The ſame ideas and expreſſions, with little or no variation, occur in every performance; and the patience of the public is juſtly fatigued out, by following theſe voluminous writers in their large and ſmall parallel circles, where nothing new occurs.

Nov. 28. The rays of intelligence from every direction all concentre to a focus—WAR.—A letter we have received from Halifax, dated the 20th inſtant, confirms us in our prediction of

HOSTILITIES being COMMENCED in EUROPE.

The letter is:——

"This day the packet from England arrived---Authentic news by her is, that a WAR between Great-Britain and France has broke out---that two *French frigates* had been *taken* and carried into Falmouth, three days before ſhe ſailed.---Orders are come to *fortify* this place with *all poſſible diſpatch.*"

This country is perhaps much more deeply intereſted in the event of the war between the Engliſh and French nations, on account of the commotions among the Dutch, than moſt people appear to have an idea of. If the patriots in Holland are ſubdued, the intereſt of the Stadtholder, who will then be abſolute in his authority, will be neceſſarily united with the Britiſh, and the fleets of thoſe two nations will give a marine influence which there is no ſtrength in Europe, at preſent, to counterpoiſe.---Whether in this view America may not again be obliged to renew her ſtruggles for thoſe rights which are yet ſcarcely confirmed, is a very ſerious queſtion.---It is not in nature that America ſhould not feel a preference to our faithful allies---as they are now engaged anew in the cauſe of liberty againſt the ambitious and arbitrary views of the court of London, which has been unwearied in the preſent reign, in its attempts to extinguiſh every ſentiment of freedom in every part of the globe.---It is indeed ſingular that theſe boaſted freemen ſhould be always on the arbitrary ſide, while thoſe they affect to ſtigmatize as the ſlaves of deſpotiſm, ſhould be as uniformly in ſupport of the rights and privileges of the injured and oppreſſed. As republicans we muſt naturally feel for thoſe who only wiſh to be as free as we are. Great-Britain will never forget her loſt power in America---ſhe may diſſemble for a time, to anſwer an immediate purpoſe---but the moment ſhe could make a new effort with better hopes than at preſent, ſhe would certainly do it. Thoſe who pretend to ſay that the trade and reſources of this country are not wanted in England, muſt be ſhort-ſighted indeed;-----The Britiſh thought otherwiſe, when they expended *one hundred and fifty millions* to reduce what is now repreſented of ſo little value.---This power, at the point of the ſword, holds poſts within the territory of theſe ſtates, in open violation of our treaties---The moment ſhe engages in war, unleſs unhappily ſhe ſhould be too ſucceſsful, it will be our time to ſtrike-- Canada would ſoon fall, and we ſhould be able to ſecure the perpetual union of this vaſt and opulent province, as a part of theſe United States.---At leaſt we ought coolly to weigh all the different events which may probably be the event of this new junction. If the French with the patriots ſhould ſucceed, we ſhould then have a complete revenge for all the inſults and cruelties which we have ſuffered in the war; but if they fail, the ſoil of America will perhaps be crimſoned again, to maintain our violated rights---at any rate, it is to be hoped that no American will be ſo loſt to every ſenſe of honor, and the good of his country, as directly or indirectly to be concerned in the ſupply of the Britiſh with ſtores and aſſiſtance, as may facilitate her meaſures, and give her an advantage which ſhe would otherwiſe want.

Nov. 30. Accounts reſpecting a French and Engliſh war are various, but all tend to prove it inevitable. A London Gazette ſtates, that 48 Admirals have been promoted; 4 new Colonels of marines appointed; 13 Major-Generals promoted to Lieutenant-Generals, and 16 Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals: That Lord Howe had reported to Council an account of 17 ſail of the line in commiſſion, and of 35 in the ordinaries, with their ſtores on board, and ready for being commiſſioned in 48 hours: That a ſquadron had put to ſea from Portſmouth, firſt for the protection of the homeward bound Indiamen, 100 of which were at ſea; and next to take ſtation off Breſt, to watch the motions of the French fleet: That 10,000 ſeamen had been impreſſed: That a French tranſport from Breſt had been taken by an Engliſh frigate: That the French had really taken poſſeſſion of the Cape of Good-Hope, by deſire of the Dutch patriots: And that the Parliament of Paris was recalled, &c.

PROVIDENCE, *November* 24.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in this town, dated October 20.

"I congratulate you, and all well wiſhers to the United States of America, upon the happy proſpects afforded us by the new Federal Conſtitution.---It was received here about ten days ſince, and meets the univerſal approbation of the citizens of this ſtate.

"Our legiſlature is now ſitting at Auguſta, on account of an Indian war; and doubt not but they will adopt the meaſures recommended by Congreſs and the Convention."

SALEM November 27.

A veſſel arrived at Marblehead, from Antigua, ſince our laſt, brings information of a warm preſs of ſeamen at that iſland.

LITCHFIELD, November 26.

At the ſuperior court holden here laſt week, a certain David Brooks, of Stratford, (indicted under the name of David Thompſon) was convicted of paſſing a certificate for intereſt of money loaned to the ſtate of New-York, the original letters in which expreſſive of the ſum due, had been eraſed, by the newly invented method of extracting the ink, and a much larger ſum inſerted. The court ſentenced him to be whipped 20 ſtripes, pay a fine of 100l. and be impriſoned one month.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, two miles from the new court-houſe, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (late the eſtate of Ellis Davis, deceaſed) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing ſtream and main branch of Cheſter creek; the upland ſoil very good for grain or paſture, it being within three miles of ſeveral limekilns, which will be very convenient for limeing at a very ſmall expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the ſoil; there is on ſaid plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, with a large ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large ſtone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threſhing-floors, all well ſtabled under, ſufficient to contain 50 horſes; ſaid plantation will be ſold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes and know the terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE DAVIES and
ISAAC HAINS, jun.

†

Goſhen, Dec. 6, 1787.

AUGUSTA, November 10.

Laſt Sunday evening Mr. Vachel Dillingham, an inhabitant of the Saluda Mountains, South-Carolina, arrived in this town, by whom we are informed, that about a fortnight ago two men (ſince proved to be deſerters from the party now cutting a road to Cumberland) came to Col. Chriſtian's, in Sulivan county, State of Franklin, and made oath, that they had been captured by a body of Indians, conſiſting of five hundred Creeks and three hundred Chickamawgies, who were on their way to lay the frontiers of Franklin waſte, but had ſince made their eſcape. The depoſition was immediately forwarded to his Excellency Governor Sevier, by whoſe orders in the ſpace of two days and one night, fifteen hundred men marched towards the head of the Teneſſee, commanded by General Cocke; but the General being convinced when he arrived at Little River ſettlement, that no body of Indians were then near, he left the frontiers under the cover of the 400 men ſtationed in the vicinity of the Hewaſa.

The above information is an ample proof of the patriotic and warlike ſpirit with which thoſe veterans are animated to ſerve their country.

CHARLESTON, November 19.

State of South-Carolina.

The voluntary confeſſion of William Pendergraſs, (as ſtates evidence) taken before us this 14th day of November, 1787.

THAT, on or about the 30th of October laſt paſt, he, ſaid William Pendergraſs, being then on board the ſloop Betſey, William Rogers, maſter, when the crew conſiſted of William Rogers, maſter, John Maſters, who acted as mate, and the appearer, William Pendergraſs, as ſeaman, with Abraham Nathan, paſſenger and owner of the ſaid ſloop, from Bath, in North-Carolina, bound to Charleſton.

THAT, early in the morning of the ſaid day, they made Charleſton Bar, when they ſaw a pilot boat, upon which the maſter (Rogers) ordered the appearer (Pendergraſs) to bear away from the pilot boat, he being at the helm, and to keep the veſſel for Bull's Bay, which he accordingly did—that ſoon after they got into Bull's Bay, and came to an anchor Rogers propoſed to the appearer to join them (viz. Rogers and Maſters) in murdering the owner, Abraham Nathan, as he ſaid that he (Nathan) had on board a quantity of French crowns and Spaniſh dollars, on which the appearer (Pendergraſs) refuſed to join them.

THAT, early on the next morning, being ſtill at anchor, the appearer ſaw Nathan ſtanding in the companion, when he heard Maſters tell Rogers, that if he would knock Nathan down with a ſaſſafras root that he had then in his hand, that he would give it him for that purpoſe, and that he (Maſters) would throw his body overboard—that Maſters accordingly gave the ſaſſafras root to the maſter, (who conſented to knock Nathan down) and ſoon after he (Pendergraſs) ſaw Rogers come up to Nathan with the ſaid root, and ſtrike him with great violence upon his temple, when Nathan fell—that after falling, Rogers ſtruck him twice, when he appeared to be expiring, and in great agony—then the appearer called upon Maſters to aſſiſt him in getting Nathan up, which was done, and they got him out of the cabin, when Maſters dragged him to the gangway—then the appearer, finding that Maſters was determined to throw his body overboard, and ſeeing Nathan in the greateſt agony, ſtruggling with life, in order to eaſe him thereof, tied a piece of a large iron pot to his wriſt, that he might readily ſink

THAT, immediately after, Maſters threw the body of Nathan overboard, when it ſunk.

THAT, ſoon after, Rogers and Maſters went down into the cabin, and opened the trunk of Nathan, when they took out the money and laid it on the ſcuttle, and began to ſhare it—that they gave to him (the appearer) about one hundred and ſixty-ſix dollars (a third part) as huſh money. Rogers then told him, that when he got on ſhore, to give out that Nathan was waſhed overboard.

THAT Maſters urged the appearer to take the ſaſſafras root prior to his offering it to Rogers, to commit the murder, which he refuſed, telling Maſters, that his conſcience would not let him do it—that his ſhow of aſſiſting them proceeded from the fear of his life, in caſe he ſhould appear unwilling——that they arrived in the harbour of Charleſton the evening of the 1ſt inſtant.

WILLIAM PENDERGRASS.

Taken and Signed before us,
PET. BOUNETHEAU, J. P.
JOHN SANDFORD DART, J. P. Q. U.

It is ſuſpected that Rogers ſailed about the 12th or 13th inſtant, in a veſſel either for Savannah or St. Mary's.—He is a native of New-London, in the ſtate of Connecticut, and where he has now a wife and family living.

Nov. 22. Sunday evening laſt, William Rogers, late maſter of the ſloop Betſey, was brought to town and lodged in goal; and on Monday was examined before John S. Dart and Pet. Bounetheau, Eſqrs. concerning the murder of Mr. Nathan.—This unhappy wretch did not deny his having been concerned in that barbarous tranſaction: he confeſſed having ſtruck the firſt blow, and ſaid he adminiſtered to the other two, and received from them, an oath of ſecrecy. He declared he had left Mr. Nathan's trunk, containing money to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the houſe of William Harrigan, in Unity Alley, and that the money was there when he quitted the houſe. He alſo ſaid he delivered Mr. Nathan's gold watch in pledge to one Stokes, and that he had not ſince received the ſame.

NORFOLK, *November* 28.

On Monday laſt arrived within the capes, the ſhip Iriſh Volunteer, Capt. Cook, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore. Capt. Talbot, who came paſſenger, informs, that they left Liverpool on the 8th of October, at which time every preparation was making there for an immediate war, and that Lord Howe was to take the command of the channel fleet; he alſo informs, that in lat. 37. 40, long. 68, they ſprung their foremaſt in a heavy gale of wind, and in lat. 37, long. 74, ſpoke the ſhip Henry, from James River, bound for London, all well.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

Laſt week arrived in Albany (but from whence no one has been able to learn) a perſon, with ſix hundred pounds counterfeit paper money: ſoon after his arrival lodgings were beſpoke for him in the city hall, where it is probable he will remain until the July term of the ſupreme court.

Dec. 6. In the courſe of the laſt week, 20 veſſels have arrived in this port; of which 5 were from Europe, 10 from the Weſt-Indies, and 5 coaſting veſſels.---

The variety of accounts, brought by theſe veſſels, amount to nothing more than (from Europe) that war between France and England was inevitable, but it was not declared; neither is it ſuppoſed by the political connoiſſeurs upon the Royal Exchange, in London, that it will be, notwithſtanding every port in the Britiſh and French dominions, by the preparations for it, ſpeak but the language of war.—Holland ſeems to be forſaken by the court of France, if we give full credence to the London writers; but, as the contraſt between this conduct and ſeveral articles of their late mutual treaty, is very conſpicuous, it is preſumed that no American will believe it until better authenticated.—The reports of Amſterdam's being taken ſtill continue to be unſupported—that the patriots are to contend with a formidable army is incontrovertable.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, December 5.

The returns, from the different counties, for members to ſerve in Convention, which have come to our knowledge, are highly pleaſing. They are men of ſuperior political knowledge, and tantamount to the taſk of confirming or rejecting this new federal ſyſtem.

A letter from New-York, of December 3, ſays, "Politics run high here—Republicans *verſus* Conſtitutionaliſts. Which will carry their point is doubtful; hoary headed time muſt determine.—It is a heavy tax on us to read the many pieces with which our papers abound. There are many ſpecious arguments uſed on both ſides. It is a query, from the complexion of things, whether the legiſlature adopt the reſolution of Congreſs for calling a Convention. Anarchy ſtares us in the face."

PITTSBURGH, *November* 17.

FRIDAY, *November* 9, 1787.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittſburgh, at the houſe of Meſſrs. Tannehills, for the ſpecial purpoſe of taking the ſenſe of this town with reſpect to the ſyſtem of confederate government, propoſed by the late convention at Philadelphia,

General JOHN GIBSON, in the Chair.

It was conſidered, that having had an opportunity of hearing on both ſides the ſtrictures which have been made upon this ſyſtem of government, in converſation, in the Gazettes, and in other writings on mature deliberation, we are of opinion that it is the reſult of much political wiſdom, good ſenſe and candour in thoſe who framed it; that we have no reaſon to expect any thing better from any other body of men aſſembled in convention; that from the neceſſity of *mutual conceſſion* with the different ſtates, it is not probable that any thing more equal could be formed; that our proſperity depends on our ſpeedy adoption of ſome mode of government more efficient than that which we now poſſeſs; that of all people it becomes us of the weſtern country more eſpecially to deſire an object of this kind, as, from the weakneſs of Congreſs to take proper meaſures with the courts of Spain and Britain, we are on the one hand deprived of the advantages of the Miſſiſippi trade, which is our natural right, and on the other, are liable to the incurſions of the ſavages, the poſts on the lakes not being yet delivered up according to treaty.

Reſolved therefore, unanimouſly, That it is our ardent wiſh and hope that this ſyſtem of government may be ſpeedily adopted.

Signed, by order of the meeting,
JOHN GIBSON, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 12.

On Monday laſt Mr. M'Kean delivered a learned and ſenſible ſpeech in the Convention, of near three hours in length, in which he fully and ably anſwered every objection that had been made to the propoſed Conſtitution, and afterwards pointed out the influence which the adoption of it would have upon the character and proſperity of the United States, both at home and abroad. He concluded by declaring, that, after full examination, he thought the propoſed Conſtitution was the BEST THE WORLD EVER SAW.

Mr. Smilie and Mr. Findley having, in ſome of their ſpeeches, treated Mr. M'Kean with indecent language, he took no other notice of them, than comparing their ſpeeches to the feeble noiſe occaſioned by the working of ſmall beer.

So very acceptable was Mr. M'Kean's ſpeech to the gallery, which was unuſually crouded, that, contrary to cuſtom in a popular aſſembly, they expreſſed their approbation by clapping him. This threw Mr. Smilie into a rage, and led him to uſe many fiery *ſharp-pointed expreſſions*, which were coolly anſwered by Mr. M'Kean with the following ſhort obſervation, "The Gentleman, Sir, is *angry*—becauſe other folks are *pleaſed*."

Yeſterday Mr. Wilſon replied, in the forenoon and afternoon, in a ſummary way to every objection that had been made in the Convention to the new Conſtitution. His arguments were ſtrong and irreſiſtible in favor of the government. He proved it, to the ſatisfaction of every one (the Leaders of the minority only excepted) to be a wiſe, ſafe and free one. He ſhewed the excellencies and perfections of each of its parts, and thereby encreaſed the confidence and attachment of all who heard him, to it.

A correſpondent has favored us with the following important information:

The Deputies of the State Convention of Delaware met at Dover, on Monday, the 3d inſt. December, and a Houſe being formed, they elected James Latimer, Eſq; Preſident.—On Thurſday they ratified the New Fœderal Conſtitution by an *unanimous* vote, and on Friday *every member* ſigned the ratification, as follows:

"WE, the Deputies of the People of the Delaware State, in Convention met, having taken into our ſerious conſideration the Federal Conſtitution propoſed and agreed upon by the Deputies of the United States in a General Convention, held at the city of Philadelphia, on the ſeventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, have approved of, aſſented to, ratified and confirmed, and by theſe preſents DO, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpoſe, for, and in behalf of ourſelves and our conſtituents, fully, freely and entirely approve of, aſſent to, ratify and confirm the ſaid CONSTITUTION."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 25.

"Further accounts in reſpect to the ſtorm, mention, that a great number of deer ſkins have been driven in at Killiny Bay, which makes it apprehended that ſome American veſſel has been loſt not very diſtant from that quarter; and another account mentions, that ſeveral hogſheads were ſeen floating off the coaſt of Wicklow, which confirms the idea of further diſaſters by the ſtorm."

Extract of a letter from Major Elholm, to the Honorable Major-General Moultrie, dated Auguſta, (ſtate of Georgia) Nov. 11.

SIR,

"The Savages are daily committing new marks of cruelties on the inhabitants of this ſtate (ſhocking to humanity) the other day they tortured a priſoner as long as they could contrive to give pain to human nature, and then left the unfortunate victim with a ſtake drove through the bowels.

"Every poſſible preparation to bring the Creeks to juſtice is made; and one half of the militia immediately ordered into the field: recruiting officers induſtriouſly engage in raiſing four regiments, conſiſting of 750 men each; and I am informed with great ſucceſs. I have engaged (authoriſed by my fellow-citizens for that purpoſe) for Franklin, to act in concert with 1500 Franks, with the movements of the ſtate of Georgia, and to be commanded by a general of their own, to the weſt of the mountains.

"A commiſſioner is to be ſent to the Spaniſh Governors, to requeſt of that government not to aſſiſt our common enemy with any arms or ammunition, &c."

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the firſt day of next March,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the bank of Schuylkill, in the township of Paſſyunk, within about four miles of the city of Philadelphia, and lately the reſidence of John Everly, deceaſed, containing 24 acres of upland and ſeven acres and three quarters of meadow, on which is a large bearing orchard of beſt grafted fruit, conſiſting of apple, pear, plumb, pruan, peach and cherry trees, a large convenient houſe and kitchen, with ſtabling and ſheds for horſes; commands an extenſive and fine view of the river Schuylkill, and convenient for fowling or fiſhing. It has been for many years paſt a well accuſtomed tavern, and might ſuit any perſon in that or the farming buſineſs. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia.

A large number of pear and pruan trees of the beſt grafted fruit for ſale, by SARAH EVERLY,

December 8, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 17th inſtant, a certain meſſuage and tract of 32 acres of land; bounded by lands of Swan Jones, Daniel Davis and others, in Upper-Merion township, Montgomery county; late the eſtate of John Lano. Seized and taken in execution, by

December 3, 1787. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 19th inſtant, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and 56 acres of land, in Frederick township, Montgomery county; bounded by lands of Gotleeb Zink, Chriſtian Stetler, and others: late the eſtate of Jacob Kuoler. Seized and taken in execution, by

December 3, 1787. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans Court held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th December inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a commodious three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, two rooms on a floor, with a two ſtory brick kitchen, a good frame ſtable and the lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued, near to the late dwelling-houſe of Peter Knight, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 16 feet, and in length or depth extending 166 feet or thereabouts, be it more or leſs from Front to Oak ſtreet. There is a pump in the yard, and the whole premiſes are exceeding convenient, well ſituated, and has the advantage of fronting two ſtreets. Subject to a yearly rent charge of £9 12 lawful money of Pennſylvania. Late the eſtate of Capt. Doan, deceaſed. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by SUSANNA DAVIS,
EVERARD BOLTEN,
GRIFF. LEVERING.

Alſo will be Sold, at the ſame time and place, ſeveral lots of ground, lying on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet continued, joining Buttonwood-lane, 20 feet front and 100 feet in depth. Alſo two other lots on Buttonwood-lane, 18 feet front and 160 feet in depth. Alſo one other lot or piece of ground, adjoining Kenſington burying ground, 40 feet front and 160 feet in depth. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

Likewiſe will be Sold at the time and place firſt above mentioned, three full equal and undivided fourth parts of and in a three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and the lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued, nearly oppoſite to James Loughead, Eſq; in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 200 feet. Subject to a yearly rent charge of about Fifty Shillings lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum. This is a valuable lot, and the purchaſer, on paying Fifty Pounds down, may have reaſonable time and eaſy payments for the remainder of the purchaſe-money, giving ſufficient and approved ſecurity and paying intereſt.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pilesgrove, Salem county, New Jerſey deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to THOMAS SALTAR, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia December 1, 1787.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the beginning of this month, an indented Negro man, about 21 years of age, named WILL, ſtout built, has good teeth, is rather thin, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, ſwears often. He was born in Bucks county, in the family of Mr. Jacob Vandike, ſince alive to Mr. Alexander Allan, in this city. He has been ſeen in Southampton township and in this city ſince he went away, when his eyes were ſore from a cold he caught lately, he has a cough of ſome ſtanding, but it is not very violent. He took with him a light coloured coat a black ditto, a brown ditto, a black waiſtcoat, a ſtriped ſilk plaiſh ditto, a pair of buff ſilk breeches plated buckles and ſeveral other articles, of which he has ſold ſome. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

eptf TENCH COXE.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 20th of November laſt the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at Providence township, Montgomery county, was broke open, and two HORSES ſtolen therefrom,

The one a dark ſorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, about eight or nine years old, with grey hair in his mane and tail, he is well made, canters and paces, and when tried will ſometimes trot.

The other a light bay MARE, with foal, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about nine years old, with remarkable high ſhoulder bones, and trots pretty faſt. Both have been uſed as working horſes. The thieves left two horſes, much tired down, in the neighbourhood, the one a black and the other an iron grey, now in the cuſtody of Benjamin Miller and John Ewaed, of Providence township. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid thieves or thief ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, if delivered to Mr. Michael Hay, innkeeper, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Princeton, New Jerſey, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October laſt, a Negroe lad, named Lewis, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, of a yellow complexion, ſhort hair, and a down look, has a ſcar on his right cheek near his eye; had on and took with him a light cloth coat, a bearſkin ditto, and a worſted and linen ditto, one pair of bearſkin breeches, one pair of yellow jean ditto, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

WAS FOUND, on or about the 25th ult. near the Spring-houſe tavern, Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, Pennſylvania; a Red Leather POCKET BOOK, containing ſeveral letters and other valuable papers, with a ſmall ſum of money. The owner applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the place aforeſaid, proving property and paying charges, may have it again.

Nov. 13, 1787. SIMON FREESE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Mark Time's Almanack

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

AND THE TWELFTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the Rising, Setting, and true Places of the Sun and Moon; Eclipses of the Sun and Satellites of Jupiter; the Fulls, Changes, Quadratures, Node, Age, and Latitude of the Moon; the true Places and Aspects of the Planets (including the Georgium Sidus lately discovered by Hetschel) with the Rising, Southing, and Setting, of the most conspicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the Culmination of the Pointers; the Equation of Time, and Time of High-water for every Day in the year: Also, the Increase, Decrease, and Length of Days; the Judgment of the Weather; Festivals and other remarkable Days, &c.

1. The Author's Address to the Readers.
2. Anecdote of a certain Earl.
3. Constitution of the United States, passed in Convention at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.
4. Resolve of Congress relative to the same.
5. Curious Advertisement.
6. Morning Prayer of a poor old Pedlar in a Barn.
7. To a Friend after a Fit of Sickness.
8. Times of holding the respective Courts of Justice in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland.
9. List of Stages.
10. Post Days, both of the Winter and Summer Establishments.
11. Departure of the French and British Packets from New-York.
12. Times of Fairs.
13. Times and Places of the Yearly and General Meetings of the People called Quakers.
14. Rules for finding the Time of High Water at Capes May, Henlopen, Henry, Hatteras, New-York, Charleston Light-house, Cape Canso, Halifax, Port Roseway, Boston, and Nantucket Shoals.
15 List of Members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.
16 Ditto ditto of the General Assembly,
17. Ditto Civil Officers of Pennsylvania.
18. Ditto Prothonotaries, Recorders and Registers of counties.
19. Chronology of remarkable Events in America since its Discovery.
20. An interest Table at 6 per Cent. from One Shilling to One Thousand Pounds.
21. Table of the Value and Weight of Coins as they pass in New England, New-York and Pennsylvania.
22. Table shewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000 at 7/6 each.
23. List of Roads, &c.

Printed, and sold by the Gross, Dozen or single one, at the usual Price, by *Eleazer Oswald*, at the Coffee-House.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the stable-yard of Jonathan Penrose, Esq; in Front-street, below South-street, on Monday night, the 29th of October, a sorrel roan MARE, with a short tail, nine years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and blind of one eye. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare, with reasonable charges, by applying to Jonathan Penrose, Esq; Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, at Naaman's creek, New-Castle county, Delaware state.

† THOMAS ROBINSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen on the 17th inst. from the subscriber, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, a chesnut bay MARE, 5 years old last spring, a small star in her forehead, a little white above one of her hind hoofs, a natural trotter, full 15 hands high, together with a saddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the said Mare and thief, and prosecutes the thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, or for the Mare only, on delivering her to the owner, EIGHT DOLLARS, besides reasonable expences paid, by ¶ JACOB KEISER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inst. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with stars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, six years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the same, upon delivering them to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the house of Peter Lynn, Inn-keeper, in Upper-Saucon, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tenement and lot of ground, situate in Upper-Saucon township aforesaid; bounded by land of Felix Lynn, John Stahl and others; containing one acre. Taken in execution as the estate of John Beaver, and to be sold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Court-house in Easton, on Wednesday, the 19th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land situate on the main branch of Leheighwaxen, known by the name of the Orchard Tract; bounded on the east by the proprietaries, and by land now or late of Samuel Seely, on the south by land late of Doctor Smith, Jonas Seely, Conrad Geest and by vacant land, on the west by vacant land, and by land lately surveyed for Jonas Wilson and Robert Lettis Hooper, Esquire, and on the north by vacant land, and by land now or late of Jacob Shoemaker; and containing 8373 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Seely, and to be sold by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the business of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-street lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and assures those who may be pleased to employ him, of his utmost attention to their interest, and punctuality of payment.

The stated days of sale for Dry Goods at said store are *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and Furniture on *Wednesdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in Pennsbury manor, Falls township; bounded by the Bristol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be sold, by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hifts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Christopher Sigafous, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in the township of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 20th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in or near the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 132 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 21st of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Josiah Brian, Simon Peter Gaires, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haytock, Michael Bliler, Joseph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumstead townships; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joseph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And also seven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Solebury township, aforesaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham; and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS. Sheriff.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and sold, and the highest price given.

Country people and others furnished with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their business negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS; at the most reasonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Case,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

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Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the *best grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and compleat assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-house in Spruce, three doors from Third-street. MILLERS and others may be furnished with Cloths *of superior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being supplied with such Cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform on the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently sold in this and the neighbouring States.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,---Price 6*s*.

AND SOLD BY

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

At the corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

An AMERICAN Selection of

Lessons in *Reading* and *Speaking*.

Calculated to improve the *minds* and refine the *taste* of YOUTH. And also to instruct them in the *Geography*, *History*, and *Politics* of the *United States*. To which is prefixed, *Rules* in *Elocution*, and *Directions* for expressing the principal *Passions* of the Mind. Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English language.

By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Esq.

The third edition, greatly enlarged.

Begin with the Infant in his Cradle: Let the first word he lisps be Washington. MIRABEAU.

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A plain and comprehensive ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *Price* 4*s*.

The AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK, *Containing an easy standard of pronounciation. Price* 1/6.

The *New England* PRIMER, improved agreeable to the above plan. *Prices* 4*d*. and 6*d*.

At said Store are to be had, a large and general assortment of English and Latin school books, books of entertainment and instruction for children, selected from Newberry, &c. neatly bound and gilt.

ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Large allowance made when taken by the quantity. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy by the subscribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, situate in Upper Merion township and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing stream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well secured. The Grist-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country stones, three boulting chests, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within these three months, is in good repair and fitted for making superfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almost new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, consisting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-house, a stone barn 30 by 40 feet, shingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently stable 6 cows and 8 horses, has a good threshing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewise a stone cave, with a smoak-house at top and a cooper's shop. For terms of sale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premises, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-street. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not sold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

MARGARET TROTTER,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and customers, that she has removed into Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, and nearly opposite to WILLIAM RUSH, Esquire, where she continues to sell the following sorts of pickles, viz. WALNUTS, PEACHES, MANGOES, CUCUMBERS, PEPPERS, KETCHUP, preserved QUINCES, and BITTERS, also the best pickling VINEGAR. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3003.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 20th of November last, the subscriber's stable, at Providence township, Montgomery county, was broke open, and two HORSES stolen therefrom,

The one a dark sorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, about eight or nine years old, with grey hair in his mane and tail, he is well made, canters and paces, and when tried will sometimes trot.

The other a light bay MARE, with foal, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about nine years old, with remarkable high shoulder bones, and trots pretty fast. Both have been used as working horses. The thieves left two horses, much rode down, in the neighbourhood, the one a black and the other an iron grey, now in the custody of Benjamin Miller and John Ewaed, of Providence township. Whoever takes up and secures the said thieves or thief shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for each horse, with reasonable charges, if delivered to Mr. Michael Hay, innkeeper, in Race-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber.

‡ FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first day of next March,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the bank of Schuylkill, in the township of Passyunk, within about four miles of the city of Philadelphia, and lately the residence of John Everly, deceased, containing 24 acres of upland and seven acres and three quarters of meadow, on which is a large bearing orchard of best grafted fruit, consisting of apple, pear, plumb, pruan, peach and cherry trees, a large convenient house and kitchen, with stabling and sheds for horses; commands an extensive and fine view of the river Schuylkill, and convenient for fowling or fishing. It has been for many years past a well accustomed tavern, and might suit any person in that or the farming business. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia.

A large number of pear and pruan trees of the best grafted fruit for sale, by ‡ SARAH EVERLY.

December 8, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, a certain messuage and 56 acres of land, in Frederick township, Montgomery county; bounded by lands of Gotleeb Zink, Christian Stetler, and others: late the estate of Jacob Kuoler. Seized and taken in execution, by

December 3, 1787. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans Court held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th December inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, a commodious three story brick messuage or tenement, two rooms on a floor, with a two story brick kitchen, a good frame stable and the lot of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Delaware Front-street continued, near to the late dwelling-house of Peter Knight, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and south 16 feet, and in length or depth extending 166 feet or thereabouts, be it more or less, from Front to Oak-street. There is a pump in the yard, and the whole premises are exceeding convenient, well situated, and has the advantage of fronting two streets. Subject to a yearly rent charge of £ 9 12 lawful money of Pennsylvania. Late the estate of Capt. Doan, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by SUSANNA DAVIS,
EVERARD BOLTEN,
GRIFF. LEVERING.

Also will be Sold, at the same time and place, several lots of ground, lying on the west side of Fourth-street continued, joining Buttonwood-lane, 20 feet front and 100 feet in depth. Also two other lots on Buttonwood-lane, 18 feet front and 160 feet in depth. Also one other lot or piece of ground, adjoining Kensington burying-ground, 40 feet front and 160 feet in depth. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Likewise will be Sold at the time and place first above mentioned, three full equal and undivided fourth parts of and in a three story brick messuage or tenement, and the lot of ground thereto belonging, situate on the west side of Delaware Front-street continued, nearly opposite to James Loughead, Esq; in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 200 feet. Subject to a yearly rent charge of about Fifty Shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania, per annum. This is a valuable lot, and the purchaser, on paying Fifty Pounds down, may have reasonable time and easy payments for the remainder of the purchase-money, giving sufficient and approved security and paying interest.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pilesgrove, Salem county, New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts duly attested, to THOMAS SALTAR, Administrator.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787. §

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the beginning of this month, an indented Negro man, about 21 years of age, named WILL, stout built, has good teeth, is rather thin, speaks good English and Low Dutch, swears often. He was born in Bucks county, in the family of Mr. Jacob Vandike, since a slave to Mr. Alexander Allair, in this city. He has been seen in Southampton township, and in this city since he went away, when his eyes were sore from a cold he caught lately, he has a cough of some standing, but it is not very violent. He took with him a light coloured coat, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a black waistcoat, a striped silk plush ditto, a pair of buff silk breeches, plated buckles, and several other articles, of which he has sold some. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

eptf TENCH COXE.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Princeton, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 31st of October last, a Negroe lad, named Lewis, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, short hair, and a down look, has a scar on his right cheek near his eye; had on and took with him a light cloth coat, a bearskin ditto, and a worsted and linen ditto, one pair of bearskin breeches, one pair of yellow jean ditto, and sundry other clothes. Whoever takes up said negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.

† NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 2d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in Goshen township, containing 118 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands late of Thomas Rees, Thomas Bowen, Moses Davie, and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Hannah Bond and Joseph Bond, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1. 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of East-Caln, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Lusk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Joseph Martin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787,

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, situate in the township of Nantmill, containing 107 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criswell and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Forfeit, situate in the township of West-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate of William Grant, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joshua Johnston and others; said tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnston and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Moses Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; said plantation to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and seal of David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of West-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; said tract to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of John Holmes, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of Goshen, Chester county, two miles from the new court-house, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (late the estate of Ellis Davis, deceased) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing stream and main branch of Chester creek; the upland soil very good for grain or pasture, it being within three miles of several limekilns, which will be very convenient for limeing at a very small expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the soil; there is on said plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large stone dwelling-house, with three rooms on a floor, with a large stone kitchen adjoining the same, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large stone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threshing-floors, all well stabled under, sufficient to contain 50 horses; said plantation will be sold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to view the premises and know the terms of sale, may apply to the subscribers, living on and near the premises. WILLIAM SMITH,
† GEORGE DAVIES and
Goshen, Dec. 6, 1787. ISAAC HAINS, jun.

This day is published, price 1/6.

And now selling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-street, in Front and Water-streets; and by Messrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Pritchard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobson*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotswood* and *W. Poyntell*,

A Review of the Constitution

Proposed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

By *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa est. Cic. offic.

"Yet not the ties that kindred bosoms bind,
Not all in friendship's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half so dear, so potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's soul."

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are desired to make payment thereof to the subscribers, on or before the first day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requested to send their accounts in for settlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,)
PETER SOUDER,) Assignees.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, and county of Chester, within two miles of the new court-house and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premises a log dwelling-house, log barn, and other out-houses, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a constant stream running through the premises, about fixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made easy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premises.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Uchlan township, Chester county, on the night of the 21st of this inst. (November) a chesnut sorrel MARE, six years old last spring, near 14 hands high, round bodied strait limbed, shod all round, the shoes prety much worn, has a remarkable blaze which turns to the right nostril, has lately been trimmed, and is a natural trotter; she is marked on the inside of her thigh behind, occasioned by an old hurt. Whoever takes up said mare, by sending her to the owner, or giving intelligence where she may be had, shall be intitled to the above reward paid by §

Nov. 24, 1787. ABNER JONES.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, in the night of the 29th of November last,

TWO SLAVES,

ONE named ADAM HALL, of mulattoe breed, but would be taken for a white man, 19 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, slim made, has large black eyes and long hair, and is a miller to trade; had on a broad brimed beaver hat, pale blue coat with metal buttons, an olive coloured vest and trowsers, and calf-skin shoes.

The other a negroe, named JUPITER, 25 years of age, is short and stout made, round faced, thick lips, flat nosed, and is about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on a brown coat, fustian jacket of a darkish colour, and corduroy breeches. They are supposed to have a considerable sum of money with them. Whoever takes up and secures said runaways, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, with reasonable charges, paid by

Dec. 3, 1787. JOSEPH PARK.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of March next,

A SMALL Plantation, situate on the Oxford road, one mile from Frankford, containing 50 acres of excellent land, with a good log house and kitchen, a well of good water at the door, a log barn, and a spring of water in the yard, six acres of good meadow, and two small bearing orchards, one of which is excellent grafted fruit. For terms of sale, apply to GEORGE and HENRY MYERS, on the premises. †

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia,*

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the business of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-street lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and assures those who may be pleased to employ him, of his utmost attention to their interest, and punctuality of payment.

The stated days of sale for Dry Goods at said store are *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and Furniture on *Wednesdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. VIII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

ASSUMING it therefore as an eſtabliſhed truth, that the ſeveral ſtates, in caſe of diſunion, or ſuch combinations of them as might happen to be formed out of the wreck of the general confederacy, would be ſubject to thoſe viciſſitudes of peace and war, of friendſhip and enmity, with each other, which have fallen to the lot of all neighbouring nations, not united under one government, let us enter into a conciſe detail of ſome of the conſequences that would attend ſuch a ſituation.

War between the ſtates, in the firſt periods of their ſeparate exiſtence, would be accompanied with much greater diſtreſſes than it commonly is in thoſe countries, where regular military eſtabliſhments have long obtained. The diſciplined armies always kept on foot on the continent of Europe, though they bear a malignant aſpect to liberty and œconomy, have notwithſtanding been productive of this ſignal advantage, of rendering ſudden conqueſts impracticable, and of preventing that rapid deſolation, which uſed to mark the progreſs of war, prior to their introduction. The art of fortification has contributed to the ſame ends. The nations of Europe are encircled with chains of fortified places, which mutually obſtruct invaſion. Campaigns are waſted in reducing two or three frontier garriſons, to gain admittance into an enemy's country. Similar impediments occur at every ſtep, to exhauſt the ſtrength and delay the progreſs of an invader. Formerly an invading army would penetrate into the heart of a neighbouring country, almoſt as ſoon as intelligence of its approach could be received; but now a comparatively ſmall force of diſciplined troops, acting on the defenſive, with the aid of poſts, is able to impede and finally to fruſtrate the enterpriſes of one much more conſiderable. The hiſtory of war, in that quarter of the globe, is no longer a hiſtory of nations ſubdued and empires overturned, but of towns taken and retaken, of battles that decide nothing, of retreats more beneficial than victories, of much effort and little acquiſition.

In this country the ſcene would be altogether reverſed. The jealouſy of military eſtabliſhments would poſtpone them as long as poſſible. The want of fortifications, leaving the frontiers of one ſtate open to another, would facilitate inroads. The populous ſtates would with little difficulty over-run their leſs populous neighbours. Conqueſts would be as eaſy to be made, as difficult to be retained. War therefore would be deſultory and predatory. PLUNDER and devaſtation ever march in the train of irregulars. The calamities of individuals would make the principal figure in the events which would characteriſe our military exploits.

This picture is not too highly wrought, though, I confeſs, it would not long remain a juſt one. Safety from external danger is the moſt powerful director of national conduct. Even the ardent love of liberty will, after a time, give way to its dictates. The violent deſtruction of life and property incident to war---the continual effort and alarm attendant on a ſtate of continual danger, will compel nations the moſt attached to liberty, to reſort for repoſe and ſecurity to inſtitutions, which have a tendency to deſtroy their civil and political rights. To be more ſafe, they, at length, become willing to run the riſk of being leſs free.

The inſtitutions alluded to are STANDING ARMIES, and the correſpondent appendages of military eſtabliſhments. Standing armies it is ſaid are not provided againſt in the new conſtitution; and it is therefore inferred, that they may exiſt under it. * Their exiſtence, however, from the very terms of the propoſition, is at moſt problematical and uncertain. But ſtanding armies, it may be replied, muſt inevitably reſult from a diſſolution of the confederacy. Frequent war and conſtant apprehenſion, which requires a ſtate of conſtant preparation, will infallibly produce them. The weaker ſtates or confederacies would firſt have recourſe to them, to put themſelves upon an equality with their more potent neighbours. They would endeavour to ſupply the inferiority of population and reſources, by a more regular and effective ſyſtem of defence, by diſciplined troops and by fortifications. They would, at the ſame time, be neceſſitated to ſtrengthen the executive arm of government; in doing which, their conſtitutions would acquire a progreſſive direction towards monarchy. It is of the nature of war to increaſe the executive at the expence of the legiſlative authority.

The expedients which have been mentioned would ſoon give the ſtates or confederacies that made uſe of them, a ſuperiority over their neighbours. Small ſtates, or ſtates of leſs natural ſtrength, under vigorous governments, and with the aſſiſtance of diſciplined armies, have often triumphed over larger ſtates, or ſtates of greater natural ſtrength, which have been deſtitute of theſe advantages. Neither the pride, nor the ſafety of the more important ſtates, or confederacies, would permit them long to ſubmit to this mortifying and adventitious inferiority. They would quickly reſort to means ſimilar to thoſe by which it had been effected, to reinſtate themſelves in their loſt pre-eminence. Thus we ſhould in a little time ſee eſtabliſhed in every part of this country, the ſame engines of deſpotiſm which have been the ſcourge of the old world. This at leaſt would be the natural courſe of things, and our reaſonings will be the more likely to be juſt, in proportion as they are accommodated to this ſtandard.

Theſe are not vague inferrences drawn from ſuppoſed or ſpeculative defects in a conſtitution, the whole power of which is lodged in the hands of the people, or their repreſentatives and delegates, but they are ſolid concluſions, drawn from the natural and neceſſary progreſs of human affairs.

It may perhaps be aſked, by way of objection to this, why did not ſtanding armies ſpring up out of the contentions which ſo often diſtracted the ancient republics of Greece? Different anſwers, equally ſatisfactory, may be given to this queſtion. The induſtrious habits of the people of the preſent day, abſorbed in the purſuits of gain, and devoted to the improvements of agriculture and commerce, are incompatible with the condition of a nation of ſoldiers, which was the true condition of the people of thoſe republics. The means of revenue, which have been ſo greatly multiplied by the encreaſe of gold and ſilver, and of the arts of induſtry, and the ſcience of finance, which is the offspring of modern times, concurring with the habits of nations, have produced an entire revolution in the ſyſtem of war, and have rendered diſciplined armies, diſtinct from the body of the citizens, the inſeparable companion of frequent hoſtility.

There is a wide difference, alſo, between military eſtabliſhments in a country ſeldom expoſed by its ſituation to internal invaſions, and in one which is often ſubject to them, and always apprehenſive of them. The rulers of the former can have no good pretext, if they are even ſo inclined, to keep on foot armies ſo numerous as muſt of neceſſity be maintained in the latter. Theſe armies being, in the firſt caſe, rarely, if at all, called into activity for interior defence, the people are in no danger of being broken to military ſubordination. The laws are not accuſtomed to relaxations in favor of military exigencies---the civil ſtate remains in full vigor, neither corrupted nor confounded with the principles or propenſities of the other ſtate. The ſmallneſs of the army renders the natural ſtrength of the community an overmatch for it; and the citizens, not habituated to look up to the military power for protection, or to ſubmit to its oppreſſions, neither love nor fear the ſoldiery: They view them with a ſpirit of jealous acquieſcence as a neceſſary evil, and ſtand ready to reſiſt a power which they ſuppoſe may be exerted to the prejudice of their rights. The army under ſuch circumſtances may uſefully aid the magiſtrate to ſuppreſs a ſmall faction, or an occaſional mob, or inſurrection; but it will be unable to enforce encroachments againſt the united efforts of the great body of the people.

In a country, in the predicament laſt deſcribed, the contrary of all this happens. The perpetual menacings of danger oblige the government to be always prepared to repel it---its armies muſt be numerous enough for inſtant defence. The continual neceſſity for their ſervices enhances the importance of the ſoldier, and proportionably degrades the condition of the citizen. The military ſtate becomes elevated above the civil. The inhabitants of territories, often the theatre of war, are unavoidably ſubjected to frequent infringement on their rights, which ſerve to weaken their ſenſe of thoſe rights; and by degrees, the people are brought to conſider the ſoldiery not only as their protectors, but as their ſuperiors. The tranſition from this diſpoſition to that of conſidering them as maſters, is neither remote, nor difficult: But it is very difficult to prevail upon a people under ſuch impreſſions to make a bold or effectual reſiſtance to uſurpations, ſupported by the military power.

The kingdom of Great-Britain falls within the firſt deſcription. An inſular ſituation, and a powerful marine, guarding it in a great meaſure againſt the poſſibility of foreign invaſion, ſupercede the neceſſity of a numerous army within the kingdom. A ſufficient force to make head againſt a ſudden deſcent, till the militia could have time to rally and embody, is all that has been deemed requiſite. No motives of national policy have demanded, nor would public opinion have tolerated, a larger number of troops upon its domeſtic eſtabliſhment. There has been, for a long time paſt, little room for the operation of the other cauſes, which have been enumerated as the conſequences of internal war. This peculiar felicity of ſituation has, in a great degree, contributed to preſerve the liberty which that country to this day enjoys, in ſpite of the prevalent venality and corruption. If, on the contrary, Britain had been ſituated on the continent, and had been compelled, as ſhe would have been by that ſituation, to make her military eſtabliſhments at home co-extenſive with thoſe of the other great powers of Europe, ſhe, like them, would in all probability be at this day a victim to the abſolute power of a ſingle man. 'Tis poſſible, though not eaſy, that the people of that iſland may be enſlaved from other cauſes, but it cannot be by the powers of an army ſo inconſiderable as that which has been uſually kept up in that kingdom.

If we are wiſe enough to preſerve the Union, we may for ages enjoy an advantage ſimilar to that of an inſulated ſituation. Europe is at a great diſtance from us---Her colonies in our vicinity will be likely to continue too much diſproportioned in ſtrength, to be able to give us any dangerous annoyance. Extenſive military eſtabliſhments cannot, in this poſition, be neceſſary to our ſecurity. But if we ſhould be diſunited, and the integral parts ſhould either remain ſeparated, or, which is moſt probable, ſhould be thrown together into two or three confederacies, we ſhould be in a ſhort courſe of time in the predicament of the continental powers of Europe---our liberties would be a prey to the means of defending ourſelves againſt the ambition and jealouſy of each other.

This is an idea not ſuperficial nor futile, but ſolid and weighty. It deſerves the moſt ſerious and mature conſideration of every prudent and honeſt man, of whatever party. If ſuch men will make a firm and ſolemn pauſe, and meditate diſpaſſionately on the importance of this intereſting idea; if they will contemplate it, in all its attitudes, and trace it to all its conſequences, they will not heſitate to part with trivial objections to a conſtitution, the rejection of which would in all probability put a final period to the Union. The airy phantoms that flit before the diſtempered imaginations of ſome of its adverſaries, would quickly give place to the more ſubſtantial forms of dangers real, certain and formidable.

PUBLIUS.

* This objection will be fully examined in its proper place, and it will be ſhewn that the only natural precaution which could have been taken on this ſubject has been taken; and a much better one than is to be found in any conſtitution that has been heretofore framed in America, moſt of which contain no guard at all on this ſubject.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

I OBSERVE a groſs miſrepreſentation, both as to opinions and language, in Mr. Spotſwood's paper of the 15th inſtant, of Dr. Ruſh's Speech on Wedneſday laſt in Convention: I ſhall therefore give you a ſhort account of the ſubſtance of it, and hereafter ſhall in my printed volume of debates give you every word of it.

December 17, 1787. THOMAS LLOYD.

THE Doctor began by recapitulating the many harſh epithets that had been given to the new government by the oppoſition. Mr. Findley having in a debate a few days before ſaid, there was a bright and dark ſide to every queſtion, and having illuſtrated it by mentioning the doctrine of predeſtination, the Doctor applied the remark to the preſent government, and ſaid Mr. Findley had unfortunately choſen the reprobation ſide of it---But as the darkneſs of that doctrine was in the human mind only, and not in the doctrine itſelf, ſo he hoped the miſery and evil Mr. Findley had diſcovered in the new conſtitution was in the minds of the members who oppoſed it, and not in the conſtitution itſelf. The Doctor then proceeded to mention ſeveral reaſons for adopting the new government.---Theſe were derived, 1ſt. From the influence which the example of a good government might have upon the nations of Europe, who had already ſhewn a diſpoſition to imitate us in aſſerting their liberties.

2d. From the effects of good government in ſecuring liberty, for where there was no law, there could be no liberty. Here the Doctor remarked, that man was naturally an ungovernable animal. That in Europe it had been found neceſſary to add eccleſiaſtical and military to civil power, in order to govern him. In America---it would be improper to introduce the firſt two ſpecies of government; for which reaſon much higher degrees of civil government were neceſſary in this country, than had hitherto been eſtabliſhed in the United States.

3. From the diſtreſſes of the country, which the Doctor ſaid had been before enumerated, and which he ſaid originated only in the want of an efficient government.

4. From the preſent ſtate of morals in the country. Here the Doctor ſhewed the connection between the want of juſtice and fidelity in government to individuals, and of individuals to government, and every branch of moral obligation. From this failure of political obligation aroſe the want of juſtice between man and man, the difficulty of borrowing and the danger of lending money, the oppreſſions of landlords, the frauds of tenants, and the numerous inſtances of conjugal infelicity and divorces, &c. among the lower claſſes of people; and laſtly, the deficiency in pariſhes to pay their miniſters agreeably to their ſubſcriptions. This laſt inſtance of a failure in moral obligation, the Doctor lamented, as having a melancholy influence upon the happineſs of our country---for, ſaid he, where public worſhip is not maintained, it will be difficult to preſerve religion --and where there is no religion, there will be no morals---where there are no morals, there can be no government---and where there is no government, there can be no liberty. It is true, ſaid the Doctor, we hear much of the liberality and humanity diſcovered by our citizens in the eſtabliſhment of charitable and benevolent inſtitutions; but theſe are the ſorrowful marks of the declenſion of our country. They prove, that we have ſome virtue, but much more vice among us; and if Pennſylvania has been diſtinguiſhed from her ſiſter ſtates by the number and perfection of theſe humane inſtitutions, it is only becauſe there is more weakneſs in the *form*, and more *corruption* in the *adminiſtration* of her government, than in any of the ſtates in the Union.

After this the Doctor proceeded to ſhew the ſource of obligation to government, and aſſerted from a late writer, Mr. Paley, that it was founded "in obedience to the will of God, collected from expediency." He then mentioned the unanimity of the Convention, the general approbation of the conſtitution by all claſſes of people, and the zeal which appeared every where, in votes and inſtructions, in favor of the government, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, as reaſons to believe that the adoption of the government was agreeable to the will of Heaven----for the *Vox Populi---Vox Dei*---was a truth, when it applied to the feelings of the people. Here the Doctor added, that *he believed* the ſame voice that thundered on Mount Sinai, "thou ſhalt not ſteal," now proclaimed in our ears, by a number of plain and intelligible providences, "thou ſhalt not reject the new fœderal government."

The Doctor then proceeded as follows: --"If the forms and degrees of government are ſo eſſential to the preſervation of liberty, religion and morals in our country, then, ſaid he, I call upon every member of this Convention to lay his hand on his heart, and to aſk himſelf whether he can, conſiſtent with his duty to his Maker, refuſe to aſſent to the ratification of the propoſed conſtitution. If there is any man in this aſſembly, who feels a ſtruggle between the inclinations of his conſtituents and the dictates of his conſcience, let him obey the dictates of his conſcience.---It is the voice of God ſpeaking in his heart.---And let him reflect further, that in giving a vote upon this queſtion, he is bound to conſult the intereſts and wiſhes, not of a particular county, but of the whole ſtate."

"I have no doubt, concluded the Doctor, but a reſpectable majority will riſe to the queſtion of the ratification---but, Mr. Preſident, this will not come up to my wiſhes. Nothing will ſatisfy me perfectly, but an unanimous vote. Lord Belhaven, in a ſpeech delivered in the Scotch parliament upon the ſubject of the union, obſerves very juſtly, that "unanimity in a *wrong* meaſure is often better than diviſion in a *right* one." Suppoſe the meaſure before us ſhould be wrong----unanimity would better enable us to recover from the evils that would ariſe from it. Think, Sir, of the effects of an unanimous vote upon our ſiſter ſtates.---It would probably check Rhode-Iſland in her career of iniquity, and produce even paleneſs and diſtreſs at the court of St. James's. Think, Sir, of its effects upon the ſtate of Pennſylvania.---Let this conſtitution be the umpire of all our paſt diſputes.---Here let us this night bury the hatchet of civil diſcord, and ſmoke the calumet of peace together!---When the great queſtion is called, ſhould we be ſo happy as to ſee every chair in this aſſembly deſerted, what a triumph would it be of reaſon and humanity over prejudice and party ſpirit!---Should this be the caſe, Mr. Preſident, I ſhould find it difficult to reſtrain myſelf by the rules of the houſe. I ſhould feel myſelf ſtrongly diſpoſed to run acroſs the room, and take every member of the oppoſition in my arms. I ſhould think it, Sir, the beginning of a year of jubilee in Pennſylvania."

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

In publiſhing this ſhort ſketch of certain characters, you will oblige your old friend C.

December 15, 1787.

THERE is an antient adage, that ſays "Every man is *honeſt*, till you find him to be a rogue."---Being a man of leiſure, I have attended the late Convention to hear the debates that paſſed there. Meſſieurs Whitehill, Smilie and Findley made ſo capital a figure, that had I not known of another theatre, on which they had for ſeveral years paſt exhibited, I ſhould have thought (as no doubt many other attendants will do) there were none of the members of that reſpectable body who had an equal regard with them for the liberty of the ſubject, and the preſervation of their rights and liberties, from the ſuppoſed depredations (of the plan for the eſtabliſhment, of the Fœderal Government. Unfortunately for theſe *Gentlemen*, they appear to thouſands of citizens in a very different light from what their fine ſpeeches in convention would teach them to believe. On recurring to the debates in the Aſſembly, we ſhall find that the *Tender Law*, *Teſt Laws* and the *Funding Law*, are ſtriking proofs of this aſſertion. From the firſt of thoſe laws, many Widows and Orphans have been *ruined*, the morals of the people *corrupted*, and confidence between man and man *deſtroyed*. From the ſecond of thoſe laws, the conſtitution received a *vital ſtab*, and tens of thouſands of valuable freeholders were reduced to *ſlavery* for years, and, not content with this ſpecies of tyranny, they were for entailing the miſery during life on them and their poſterity. From the third of thoſe laws, which is ſtill exiſting, the wounds of the ſoldier are made *to bleed afreſh*, and thouſands of citizens, who lent their fortunes to carry on the late war in defence of liberty and the rights of mankind, are brought to beggary, or live on the benevolence of their friends, with no other view than to ſupport their partiſans in wealth, by ſpeculations and unjuſt taxations. In making of theſe laws, theſe gentlemen were the *promoters* and *ſupporters*, and, were it not for the happy change expected from other men and meaſures, the inhabitants of Pennſylvania might groan under ſuch baneful influence for ever.

Comparing, therefore, theſe fine ſpeeches in Convention, with their *ſentiments and conduct in* Aſſembly, the world muſt determine what part of the antient adage before mentioned is applicable *to them*, and how much they are entitled to the claim of patriotiſm or public fame. CATO.

Bank of NORTH-AMERICA,

DECEMBER 18, 1787,

THE Stockholders of this Bank are deſired to take notice, that an Election of twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 14th of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, within about four miles of the city, containing about 60 acres; there is on ſaid place an excellent brick houſe and kitchen, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the beſt kinds, a well of excellent water, and 22½ acres of beſt bank meadow. Its near ſituation to the city makes it more valuable, as the markets may be attended daily. For further particulars, enquire of

Philad. Dec. 17, 1787. § JOSEPH LYNN.

BY a reſolution of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, paſſed at the preſent ſitting, MASKELL EWING, jun, Eſquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all ſuch certificates as ought to have been ſettled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means eſcaped being ſettled by ſaid CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the firſt day of January next, when the office will be finally cloſed.

[Thoſe Printers whoſe papers circulate in New-Jerſey, are requeſted to publiſh the above, that the information may be as general as poſſible.]

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

BALTIMORE, December 7.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Honorable Houſe of Delegates, now ſitting at Annapolis, to his friend in this town, dated the 1ſt inſt.

"Men are generally pleaſed with others, who are under the ſame impreſſion, and take the ſame ſide on momentous queſtions, themſelves—ſo that you may be ſure I was highly gratified to day, by the petition from Baltimore, and the number of reſpectable ſigners; from whence, I have a confirmation of previous reports of the unanimity of your town on the Fœderal Conſtitution.——The Houſe of Delegates did not conſider it within their duty to endeavour to give any impreſſion either for or againſt; but had the matter reſted on our deciſion, there would have been, I believe, but very few againſt it. Doctor M'Henry acquitted himſelf to admiration;—he has ſhewn himſelf the Fœderaliſt, the Politician, and the Gentleman, as well as the citizen of this State.—He compared and meaſured many parts objected to, with each other—other parts of the ſame inſtrument, and with other propoſitions, as a graduated ſcale, and aſcertained their differences as with dividers. I do no man injury, nor ſhall I give offence, I believe, in ſaying, his knowledge of this ſubject is the moſt comprehenſive, his ideas the moſt diſtinct, and his explanation the ſhorteſt, cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory of any gentleman's I have met with.—I am really charmed with him.—The people of Baltimore wiſh the Conſtitution to be adopted; how far the members to Convention may be left at liberty by the people, I do not know; but I am clear that with men at liberty, and diſpoſed to judge, Doctor M'Henry would have greater power than any man I know; for this reaſon, and as a mark of his townſmen's full approbation of his conduct in this buſineſs, I wiſh him to be returned to the Convention.—You will pardon me, my dear Sir, for this freedom.—If all Baltimore could have been ſpectators of the ſcene, I am ſure they would have needed no hint to lead their choice.—It really is more in his power than any other perſon's, to promote this good cauſe and the wiſhes of Baltimore——and thence, I am confident, he ſhould be your choice."

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) December 12.

The convention have agreed to the ceſſion of a diſtrict in this ſtate to Congreſs, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, with the right of excluſive legiſlation, for the ſeat of the fœderal Government, to be choſen by them (if accepted) in ſuch part of the ſtate as they may think proper.

While the convention of this ſtate has finiſhed the important buſineſs for which they were elected, that of Pennſylvania is debating the ground by inches; after ſitting almoſt a month, we hear they have not yet finiſhed the 1ſt article.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 19.

Wedneſday laſt, in the Convention of this State, on motion of Mr. Hartley, ſeconded by Mr. Chambers, the original queſtion, as moved by Mr. M'Kean, viz. "Will this Convention aſſent to and ratify the Conſtitution agreed to on the 17th of September laſt, by the Convention of the United States of America, held at Philadelphia," was put, and carried in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being called by Mr. Smilie and Mr. Yates, were as follow:——

YEAS.	YEAS.
George Latimer	John Hubley
Benjamin Ruſh	Jaſper Yates
Hilary Baker	Henry Slagle
James Wilſon	Thomas Campbell
Thomas M'Kean	Thomas Hartley
William M'Pherſon	David Grier
John Hunn	John Black
George Gray	Benjamin Pedan
Samuel Aſhmead	John Arndt
Enoch Edwards	Stephen Balliott
Henry Wynkoop	Joſeph Horſefield
John Barclay	David Deſhler
Thomas Yardly	William Wilſon
Abraham Stout	John Boyd
Thomas Bull	Thomas Scott
Anthony Wayne	John Nevill
William Gibbons	John Alliſon
Richard Downing	Jonathan Roberts
Thomas Cheyney	John Richards
John Hannnm	F. A. Muhlenberg
Stephen Chambers	James Morris
Robert Coleman	Timothy Pickering
Sebaſtian Graff	Benjamin Elliot 46
NAYS.	NAYS.
John Whitehill	William Findley
John Harris	John Baird
John Reynolds	William Todd
Robert Whitehill	James Marſhall
Jonathan Hoge	James Edgar
Nicholas Lutz	Nathaniel Breading
John Ludwig	John Smilie
Abraham Lincoln	Richard Baird
John Biſhop	William Brown
Joſeph Heiſter	Adam Orth
James Martin	John A. Hannah 23
Joſeph Powell	

And on Thurſday laſt, the Convention (accompanied by his Excellency the Preſident, the Vice Preſident and the members of the Supreme Executive council; alſo by ſeveral members of Congreſs, the faculty of the univerſity, the magiſtrates and militia officers of the city) went in proceſſion to the Court-Houſe, where the ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States was read, amidſt the acclamations of a great concourſe of citizens.——A detachment of the Militia train of Artillery (in uniform) fired a fœderal ſalute, and the bells of Chriſt Church were rung on this joyful occaſion; after this the Convention returned to the State-Houſe and ſubſcribed the two copies of the ratification. At three o'clock they met and dined with the members of the Supreme Executive Council, ſeveral members of Congreſs and a number of citizens, at Mr. Epple's Tavern; where the remainder of the day was ſpent in mutual congratulations upon the happy proſpect of enjoying, once more, order, juſtice, and good government in the United States.——The following is the liſt of the toaſts given on the occaſion.

1. The People of the United States.
2. The Preſident and Members of the late Convention of the United States.
3. The Preſident and the State of Pennſylvania.
4. May the Citizens of America diſplay as much wiſdom in adopting the propoſed Conſtitution to preſerve their liberties, as they have ſhewn fortitude in defending them.
5. May order and juſtice be the pillars of the American Temple of Liberty.
6. May the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States ſpeedily flouriſh under the new Conſtitution.
7. The Congreſs.
8. The virtuous minority of Rhode-Iſland.
9. The powers of Europe in alliance with the United States.
10. May the flame kindled on the Altar of Liberty in America, lead the nations of the world to a knowledge of their rights and to the means of recovering them.
11. The memory of the heroes who have ſacrificed their lives in defence of the liberties of America.
12. May America diffuſe over Europe a greater portion of political light than ſhe has borrowed from her.
13. Peace and free governments to all the nations in the world.

In CONVENTION, Saturday, *December* 15, 1787.

The committee appointed to conſider the motion of Mr. Wilſon relative to a ceſſion, to the United States, of a diſtrict for the ſeat of the fœderal government, report the following reſolution:

That when the conſtitution propoſed by the late general convention ſhall have been organized, this commonwealth will cede to the Congreſs of the United States, the juriſdiction over any place in Pennſylvania, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, which, with the conſent of the inhabitants, the Congreſs may chuſe for the ſeat of the government of the United States, excepting only the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and that part of the Northern Liberties included within a line running parallel with Vine-ſtreet, at the diſtance of one mile northward thereof, from the river Schuylkill to the ſouthern ſide of the main branch of Cohockſhink creek; thence down the ſaid creek to its junction with the river Delaware. But the marſh land and ſo much of the adjoining bank, on the ſame ſide of the ſaid creek, as ſhall be neceſſary for the erecting any dams and works to command the water thereof, are excluded from this exception.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that until the Congreſs ſhall have made their election of a diſtrict, for the place of their permanent reſidence, and provided buildings for their accommodation, they have the uſe of ſuch of the public buildings within the city of Philadelphia, or any other part of this ſtate, as they ſhall find neceſſary.

Unanimouſly Reſolved, That the thanks of this Convention be preſented to the Preſident, for his able and faithful diſcharge of the duties of the Chair.

TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED.

"*Gentlemen*,

"I feel with the utmoſt gratitude the honor you have juſt now done me, and I ſhall always eſteem your approbation as my higheſt reward for performing my duty to you, or rendering any ſervice to my fellow citizens."

The Convention then adjourned *ſine die*.

RATIFICATION.

In the Name of the PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

BE it known unto all men—That we, the Delegates of the the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Convention aſſembled, have aſſented to and ratified, and by theſe preſents DO, in the name and by the authority of the ſame people, and for ourſelves, aſſent to and ratify the foregoing conſtitution for the United States of America.

DONE in Convention the twelfth day of December, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth.

In witneſs whereof, &c.

Five days of the debates of the late Convention, a byſtander informs us, were taken up in diſcuſſing the meaning of two words, viz. *annihilation* and *conſolidation*. On theſe words Mr. Findley ſpoke, in all, nine hours----Mr. Whitehill ſeven----and Mr. Smilie five. Each of the above named gentlemen delivered the ſame things in their ſpeeches, and often in the ſame words. Their ſpeeches upon thoſe words coſt the ſtate one thouſand dollars.

On the evening of the public rejoicing for the ratification of the fœderal conſtitution, a number of ſhip-carpenters and ſailors conducted a boat, on a waggon drawn by five horſes, through the city, to the great amuſement of many thouſand ſpectators. On their way through the different ſtreets, they frequently threw a ſounding line, and cried out, "three and twenty fathoms,--*foul* bottom,"---and in other places, "ſix and forty fathoms,---*ſound* bottom---ſafe anchorage;"---alluding to the numbers that compoſed the minority and majority of the late Convention of Pennſylvania, which ratified the fœderal conſtitution.

Such has been the zeal of two or three *Salary Officers* of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to prevent the eſtabliſhment of the new Fœderal Conſtitution, that copies of their *pamphlets* and *centinels* have been ſent to the Governor, and to all the members of the late convention of the Delaware ſtate. When the Governor opened his packet, and perceived the title of the encloſures, he threw them ſuddenly into the fire.

On the 4th inſtant departed this life, at Leditz, in the county of Lancaſter, in the 82d year of his age, the Right Reverend Mattheus Hehl, Biſhop of the Church of the United Brethren. He was a native of the Dukedom of Wirtenburg, in Germany, and received his education at the Univerſity of Tubengen. In the year 1751, he was conſecrated a Biſhop of ſaid church, and the ſame year arrived in this country; where he continued his unwearied and faithful labors in the goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt, until a few days before his happy exit.

A REVIEW of the politics of PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is as curious as diſtreſſing, for a well wiſher to the intereſt of Pennſylvania to caſt an eye back upon the meaſures that have been purſued by the conſtitutionaliſts, for ſome years paſt. They began their reign by riots, and a wanton deſtruction of the property of thoſe who differed from them in opinion. They have, when in power, purſued the ſame ſyſtem, with leſs apparent violence, from the night when mobs attacked the windows of peaceful citizens, to this time.

One of the firſt acts, which marked their tyranny, was that which preſcribed an oath of abjuration and allegiance, couched in terms which muſt have excluded half the worthieſt citizens of the ſtate from any ſhare in civil offices. Such an open invaſion of the privileges of freemen, ſuch a direct attempt to engroſs all the power and offices of the ſtate, could not fail to weaken the cauſe of their own party.

Another act of tyranny, which diſtinguiſhed the early part of their reign, was the taking away the charter of the College of Philadelphia. A moſt wanton exerciſe of power, without a ſhow of right.

Another very early act of oppreſſion and violence was, the depriving the Bank of their charter. This was done without the leaſt proof of injury ariſing from that inſtitution, on the moſt flimſy pretences, and merely to gratify the jealouſy and ſpleen of a party. A more flagrant violation of ſacred engagements, a more daring invaſion of private property, has not been exhibited in the late tranſactions in Rhode-Iſland. No excuſe can be offered for ſuch an abuſe of power, which will not juſtify every act of that abandoned ſtate.

Another act, which we vainly hope proceeded from better motives, though its conſequences are more pernicious, was the funding law.

The Aſſembly were told by Council, that the law would work miſchief, by creating a ſpeculation more profitable than labor, and thus ſtriking a fatal blow to induſtry and commerce. But the oppoſition of Council had no effect; the law was paſſed. All the money which the wealthy could ſpare, and which uſed to be loaned to the huſbandman and the merchant, was applied, and is ſtill applied, to purchaſe ſtock in the funds. No perſon can borrow money, who will not give a higher intereſt than is received on certificates, which is from 18 to 24 per cent. When the law was paſſed, the treaſury was full of money---it is now empty---taxes are in arrear---the ſtate is involving herſelf, by anticipating her revenues---new certificates or orders have multiplied the objects of ſpeculation---the certificates fall in value, in proportion to their number and the remoteneſs of their intereſt----and trade languiſhes.

But, as if to haſten ruin, paper money muſt be iſſued. That a paper currency was formerly uſeful, is not controverted; but when the country was full of ſecurities or public notes---when depreciation had become familiar---and one part of men had been taught to undervalue all kinds of paper for the ſake of ſpeculating, and the other part, more honeſt, had been taught by fatal experience to dread the ſight of paper---when a ſeparation from England had withdrawn all ſupport of our credit derived from her trade---then to make a paper currency was raſhneſs in the extreme. After paper had depreciated, the authors of the evil attempted to throw the blame on the bank, on the brokers, on a news-paper paragraph, and on the Lords knows what. Such attempts are either *wicked* or *weak*. *Wicked*, if the authors know better; and *weak*, if they do not. There is an eſſential difference between ſpecie and paper. One anſwers for a medium any where; the circulation of the other is limited. The difference of value, therefore, will be proportioned to the demand for ſpecie. In New-York the demand for ſpecie makes the exchange from two to four per cent. In Pennſylvania, from twenty to twenty-four. This difference is not ſolely the *depreciation* of paper, but partly the *appreciation* of ſpecie, which is rendered ſcarce by the circulation of paper. No attempts, no union of councils, can prevent this evil, and therefore paper muſt eternally be a ſource of iniquity and fraud.

The laſt public act of the conſtitutional party, that I ſhall mention, is their open oppoſition to the fœderal conſtitution propoſed by the late Convention. In this buſineſs they have been divided, a part of their ſtrength having joined the fœderaliſts, who were the old republican party. The oppoſition to the new government originated with G----e B---n, a man whom the convulſions of Pennſylvania raiſed from the indigence of bankruptcy to a ſeat on the bench, and a certain J. N-------n, who holds an office of 800l. a year under the ſtate, which muſt neceſſarily be annihilated by the new conſtitution. With theſe men are confederated two or three foreign pettifogging lawyers, and a parſon of well known character in the city. The principal enemies of the new conſtitution in the country are, Meſſ. F-----y, W------ll and S----e, --men who have enjoyed a conſtant round of ſtate power and popular influence ever ſince the beginning of the revolution. Their names are upon record in the journals of the Aſſembly, as the patrons of *teſt-laws*, *tender-laws*, *paper-money*, and laws for invading private property, by breaking charters of incorporation. They have been the ſteady enemies of the Quakers, and of men of tender minds of every other ſect of chriſtians. They are the creatures of G----e B---n, and retail his principles in all their ſpeeches and publications.

The printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to publiſh this account of the late conſtitutional, but now Antifœderal, party, that the inhabitants of the United States may know how unworthy and contemptible the men are in Pennſylvania, who are oppoſed to the new Fœderal Government.

A Citizen of PHILADELPHIA.

AN ANECDOTE.

A FEW days ago the minority of the Convention aſſembled in a room near the Univerſity, and ſent for one of their number, a gentleman from a frontier county. After reading their proteſt to him, they aſked him to ſign it. "No, ſaid he, I will not. I have not the *fifteenth* part of the objections to the conſtitution you have mentioned; nor do I think you believe in one quarter of the objections, you have made, yourſelves."

To be SOLD, by adjournment,

On Friday, the 28th day of December inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of Moſes Kempton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

Sundry articles of

Shop Goods, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture.

And between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, will be expoſed to SALE, the HOUSE and LOT in which the ſaid Kempton now lives.

Alſo a LOT of LAND, containing about ſeven acres, more or leſs; adjoining lands of John Lee, of Mount-pleaſant, and Zachariah Roſſal, of Mountholly.

Alſo a ſmall PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Eveſham, containing about ten acres, more or leſs, and to be ſold, by

Dec. 12, 1787. JOSEPH MULLEN, late Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

Either for an Annual Rent or on the Shares, for one year or a term, and may be entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and three and an half from Cheſter, containing 348 acres, 185 of which is good either for grain or paſture, and 30 acres of meadow, the reſt woodland. This farm is well adapted for a dairy, for grazing, and for the produce of both ſummer and winter grain, the land is reckoned equal if not ſuperior in quality to any in its neighbourhood; it is well watered, and the buildings convenient. For terms, apply at the farm. †

TO BE LET,

For one or two years, from the firſt day of March next,

A CERTAIN Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 35 acres, ſix acres whereof is good meadow, a great plenty of good fruit-trees, good orchard, &c. Now in the tenure of Jacob Young. For terms and further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet above Market-ſtreet.

Dec. 10, 1787. ‡ ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

Montgomery county, November 12, 1787.

RETAILERS and Others in Arrears for Exciſe, are hereby notified to pay in their reſpective balances on or before the 25th day of December next, or executions will iſſue againſt all delinquents without diſcrimination. Diſtillers are likewiſe required to enter their ſtills agreeably to law, before they proceed to diſtil any liquors. † JACOB AULD, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons to whom Frederick Steinman is indebted, that they are hereby required to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to the houſe of Henry Stone, in Jones's town, on the third day of January next, to the Auditors appointed to adjuſt and ſettle the accounts of the ſaid Frederick Steinman, according to the directions of a domeſtic attachment, wherein Abraham Wickerſham is plaintiff. Given under our hands, the 29th day of November, 1787.

SAMUEL JONES,
November 29, 1787. § WILLIAM WOOD,
HENRY STONE.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 17th ult. from the ſubſcriber, at Pottstown, Montgomery county, a cheſnut bay MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, a little white above one of her hind hoofs, a natural trotter, full 15 hands high, together with a ſaddle and bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and thief, and proſecutes the thief to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Mare only, on delivering her to the owner, EIGHT DOLLARS, beſides reaſonable expences paid, by ¶ JACOB KEISER.

To be LET for One Year, and poſſeſſion given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from perſons inclinable to rent the premiſes, on Monday and Wedneſday evenings, at the Court-Houſe, until the firſt day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in caſe of its being carried away by freſhes, and all neceſſary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the perſons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give ſecurity for payment of the rent monthly.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of George Mifflin and Co. and vacant land: containing 48 acres and 120 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Cleaver, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Scrub Hill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of Jacob Shaffer, Paul Heim, Ludwig Herring, and others; containing 432 acres and three quarters, and the uſual allowance of ſix acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Truckenmiller, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land called Hallohill, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of George Reed, and vacant lands; containing 269 acres and an half, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Haller, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by land of Samuel Marburger, Henry Miller, and vacant land; and containing 89 acres and 23 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Philip Berkheiſer, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called the Saw-mill tract, ſituate on Tumbling run, in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaner, John Swertz, and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, ſituate in Pine-Grove townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heberling aforeſaid, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, ſituate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Ketter, Henry Sheaffer, Chriſtian Boyer and Chriſtian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caſper Koch, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the houſe of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, eight ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, moſtly contiguous to or not far diſtant from each other, and ſituate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeſon townſhip, in the ſaid county, near to Birdſborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the uſual allowance. A plan of which ſaid lands may be ſeen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the conſideration money, on receiving good ſecurity. The ſale to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock. The ſaid premiſes being late the eſtate of Mark Bird, Eſq; levied on, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable-yard of Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, on Monday night, the 29th of October, a ſorrel roan MARE, with a ſhort tail, nine years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and blind of one eye. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare, with reaſonable charges, by applying to Jonathan Penroſe, Eſq; Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Naaman's creek, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate.

† THOMAS ROBINSON.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and ſold, and the higheſt price given.

Country people and others furniſhed with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their buſineſs negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

Lately imported from Great-Britain, an aſſortment of good ſound

SILVER ENGLISH WATCHES,

MADE to perform well, and give ſatisfaction to the wearer. As the perſon that imported them will ſell them wholeſale or retail himſelf, they will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. ‡

N. B. The WATCHES may be heard of, by applying to Mr. AITKEN, Bookſeller and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
Philad. Nov. 17. JEREMIAH WARDER,
ctf ROBERT RALSTON.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, ſituate in or near the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Cline, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albutt, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 21ſt of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Joſiah Brian, Simon Peter Gairefs, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joſeph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:---And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

---

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jerſey. Nov. 17. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

MARGARET TROTTER,

BEGS leave to inform her friends and cuſtomers, that ſhe has removed into Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite to WILLIAM RUSH, Eſquire, where ſhe continues to ſell the following ſorts of pickles, viz. WALNUTS, PEACHES, MANGOES, CUCUMBERS, PEPPERS, KETCHUP, preſerved QUINCES, and BITTERS, alſo the beſt pickling VINEGAR. §

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,---Price 6s.

AND SOLD BY

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

At the corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

An AMERICAN Selection of

Leſſons in Reading and Speaking.

Calculated to improve the *minds* and refine the *taſte* of YOUTH. And alſo to inſtruct them in the *Geography*, *Hiſtory*, and *Politics* of the *United States*. To which is prefixed, *Rules in Elocution*, and *Directions* for expreſſing the principal *Paſſions* of the Mind. Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh language.

By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Eſq.

The third edition, greatly enlarged.

Begin with the Infant in his Cradle: Let the firſt word be liſped by Waſhington. MIRABEAU.

Alſo, Juſt Publiſhed, by the ſame Author,

A plain and comprehenſive ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *Price 2s6.*

The AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK, *Containing an eaſy ſtandard of pronounciation. Price 1s6.*

The *New England* PRIMER, improved agreeable to the above plan. *Prices 4d. and 6d.*

At ſaid Store are to be had, a large and general aſſortment of Engliſh and Latin ſchool books, books of entertainment and inſtruction for children, ſelected from Newberry, &c. neatly bound and gilt.

ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Large allowance made when taken by the quantity. 6w

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit for* merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 3004.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1787.

Bank of NORTH-AMERICA,

DECEMBER 18, 1787,

THE Stockholders of this Bank are desired to take notice, that an Election of twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 14th of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, within about four miles of the city, containing about 60 acres; there is on said place an excellent brick house and kitchen, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the best kinds, a well of excellent water, and 22½ acres of best bank meadow. Its near situation to the city makes it more valuable, as the markets may be attended daily. For further particulars, enquire of

Philad. Dec. 17, 1787. § JOSEPH LYNN.

To be SOLD, by adjournment,

On Friday, the 28th day of December instant, at the dwelling-house of Moses Kempton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

Sundry articles of

Shop Goods, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture.

And between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, will be exposed to SALE, the HOUSE and LOT in which the said Kempton now lives.

Also a LOT of LAND, containing about seven acres, more or less; adjoining lands of John Lee, of Mount-pleasant, and Zachariah Rossal, of Mountholly.

Also a small PLANTATION, in the township of Evesham, containing about ten acres, more or less, and to be sold, by

Dec. 12, 1787. JOSEPH MULLEN, late Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

For one or two years, from the first day of March next,

A CERTAIN Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in Passyunk township, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 35 acres, six acres whereof is good meadow, a great plenty of good fruit-trees, good orchard, &c. Now in the tenure of Jacob Young. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Second-street above Market-street.

Dec. 10, 1787. ‡ ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

Montgomery county, November 12, 1787.

RETAILERS and Others in Arrears for Excise, are hereby notified to pay in their respective balances on or before the 25th day of December next, or executions will issue against all delinquents without discrimination. Distillers are likewise required to enter their stills agreeably to law, before they proceed to distil any liquors. † JACOB AULD, Collector.

TO BE LET,

Either for an Annual Rent or on the Shares, for one year or a term, and may be entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, situate in Ridley township, Chester county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and three and an half from Chester, containing 348 acres, 185 of which is good either for grain or pasture, and 30 acres of meadow, the rest woodland. This farm is well adapted for a dairy, for grazing, and for the produce of both summer and winter grain, the land is reckoned equal if not superior in quality to any in its neighbourhood; it is well watered, and the buildings convenient. For terms, apply at the farm. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons to whom Frederick Steinman is indebted, that they are hereby required to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the house of Henry Stone, in Jones's town, on the third day of January next, to the Auditors appointed to adjust and settle the accounts of the said Frederick Steinman, according to the directions of a domestic attachment, wherein Abraham Wickersham is plaintiff. Given under our hands, the 29th day of November, 1787.

SAMUEL JONES,
November 29, 1787. § WILLIAM WOOD,
HENRY STONE.

BY a resolution of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, passed at the present sitting, MASKELL EWING, jun, Esquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all such certificates as ought to have been settled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means escaped being settled by said CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the first day of January next, when the office will be finally closed.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 20th of November last, the subscriber's stable, at Providence township, Montgomery county, was broke open, and two HORSES stolen therefrom,

The one a dark sorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, about eight or nine years old, with grey hair in his mane and tail, he is well made, canters and paces, and when tried will sometimes trot.

The other a light bay MARE, with foal, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about nine years old, with remarkable high shoulder bones, and trots pretty fast. Both have been used as working horses. The thieves left two horses, much rode down, in the neighbourhood, the one a black and the other an iron grey, now in the custody of Benjamin Miller and John Ewaed, of Providence township. Whoever takes up and secures the said thieves or thief shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for each horse, with reasonable charges, if delivered to Mr. Michael Hay, innkeeper, in Race-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber.

‡ FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleased to appoint the subscriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the business of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-street lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and assures those who may be pleased to employ him, of his utmost attention to their interest, and punctuality of payment.

The stated days of sale for Dry Goods at said store are *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, and Furniture on *Wednesdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the first day of next March,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the bank of Schuylkill, in the township of Passyunk, within about four miles of the city of Philadelphia, and lately the residence of John Everly, deceased, containing 24 acres of upland and seven acres and three quarters of meadow, on which is a large bearing orchard of best grafted fruit, consisting of apple, pear, plumb, pruan, peach and cherry trees, a large convenient house and kitchen, with stabling and sheds for horses; commands an extensive and fine view of the river Schuylkill, and convenient for fowling or fishing. It has been for many years past a well accustomed tavern, and might suit any person in that or the farming business. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia.

A large number of pear and pruan trees of the best grafted fruit for sale, by ‡ SARAH EVERLY.

December 8, 1787.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans Court held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th December inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, a commodious three story brick messuage or tenement, two rooms on a floor, with a two story brick kitchen, a good frame stable and the lot of ground thereto belonging, situate on the east side of Delaware Front-street continued, near to the late dwelling-house of Peter Knight, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and south 16 feet, and in length or depth extending 166 feet or thereabouts, be it more or less, from Front to Oak-street. There is a pump in the yard, and the whole premises are exceeding convenient, well situated, and has the advantage of fronting two streets. Subject to a yearly rent charge of £ 9 12 lawful money of Pennsylvania. Late the estate of Capt. Doan, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by SUSANNA DAVIS,
EVERARD BOLTEN,
GRIFF. LEVERING.

Also will be Sold, at the same time and place, several lots of ground, lying on the west side of Fourth-street continued, joining Buttonwood-lane, 20 feet front and 100 feet in depth. Also two other lots on Buttonwood-lane, 18 feet front and 160 feet in depth. Also one other lot or piece of ground, adjoining Kensington burying-ground, 40 feet front and 160 feet in depth. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Likewise will be Sold at the time and place first above mentioned, three full equal and undivided fourth parts of and in a three story brick messuage or tenement, and the lot of ground thereto belonging, situate on the west side of Delaware Front-street continued, nearly opposite to James Loughead, Esq; in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 200 feet. Subject to a yearly rent charge of about Fifty Shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania, per annum. This is a valuable lot, and the purchaser, on paying Fifty Pounds down, may have reasonable time and easy payments for the remainder of the purchase-money, giving sufficient and approved security and paying interest.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pilesgrove, Salem county, New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts duly attested, to THOMAS SALTAR, Administrator.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787. §

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the beginning of this month, an indented Negro man, about 21 years of age, named WILL, stout built, has good teeth, is rather thin, speaks good English and Low Dutch, swears often. He was born in Bucks county, in the family of Mr. Jacob Vandike, since a slave to Mr. Alexander Allair, in this city. He has been seen in Southampton township, and in this city since he went away, when his eyes were sore from a cold he caught lately, he has a cough of some standing, but it is not very violent. He took with him a light coloured coat, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a black waistcoat, a striped silk plush ditto, a pair of buff silk breeches, plated buckles, and several other articles, of which he has sold some. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

eptf TENCH COXE.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Princeton, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 31st of October last, a Negroe lad, named Lewis, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, short hair, and a down look, has a scar on his right cheek near his eye; had on and took with him a light cloth coat, a bearskin ditto, and a worsted and linen ditto, one pair of bearskin breeches, one pair of yellow jean ditto, and sundry other clothes. Whoever takes up said negroe, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.

† NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

To be LET for One Year, and possession given the 10th of February next,

The Middle Ferry on Schuylkill.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of City Wardens, from persons inclinable to rent the premises, on Monday and Wednesday evenings, at the Court-House, until the first day of January next. The expence of replacing the bridge, in case of its being carried away by freshes, and all necessary repairs, will be paid by the Board; and it is expected that the persons applying will offer explicit terms, and be prepared to give security for payment of the rent monthly.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and sold, and the highest price given.

Country people and others furnished with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their business negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

MESSRS. HALL & SELLERS,

Mr. MASON's objections against the Constitution of the United States having been much relied on and quoted by the enemies of that Constitution, and no one having published any thing in answer to it, if nothing better offers, your inserting the following, taken from the Connecticut Courant, will oblige,

Yours, &c.

NASH.

He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.

THE publication of Col. Mason's reasons for not signing the new Constitution, has extorted some truths that would otherwise in all probability have remained unknown to us all. His reasons, like Mr. Gerrys, are most of them *ex post facto*—have been revised in New-York, by R. H. L. and by him brought into their present artful and insidious form. The factious spirit of R. H. L,—his implacable hatred to General Washington—his well known intrigues against him in the late war—his attempt to displace him and give the command of the army to General Lee, is so recent in your minds it is not necessary to repeat them. He is supposed to be the author of most of the scurrility poured out in the New-York Papers against the new constitution.

Just at the close of the Convention, whose proceedings in general were zealously supported by Mr. Mason, he moved for a clause that no navigation-act should ever be passed but with the consent of two thirds of both branches; urging that a navigation act might otherwise be passed excluding foreign bottoms from carrying American produce to market, and throw a monopoly of the carrying business into the hands of the Eastern States who attend to navigation, and that such an exclusion of foreigners would raise the freight of the produce of the Southern States, and for these reasons Mr. Mason would have it in the power of the Southern States to prevent any navigation act. This clause, as unequal and partial in the extreme to the southern states, was rejected; because it ought to be left on the same footing with other national concerns, and because no state would have a right to complain of a navigation act which should leave the carrying business equally open to them all. Those who preferred cultivating their lands would do so; thosewho choose to navigate and become carriers would do that. The loss of this question determined Mr. Mason against the signing the doings of the convention, and is undoubtedly among his reasons as drawn for the southern states, but for the eastern states this reason would not do. It would convince us that Mr. Mason preferred the subjects of every foreign power to the subjects of the United States who live in New-England; even the British who lately ravaged Virginia, that Virginia, my countrymen, where your relations lavished their blood—where your sons laid down their lives to secure to her and us the freedom and independence in which we now rejoice, and which can only be continued to us by a firm, equal and effective union—But do not believe that the people of Virginia are all thus selfish: No, there is a Washington, a Blair, a Maddison and a Lee, (not R. H. L.) and I am persuaded there is a majority of liberal, just and fœderal men in Virginia, who, whatever their sentiments may be of the new constitution, will despise the artful injustice contained in Col. Mason's reasons as published in the Public papers

The President of the United States has no Council, &c.—— says Col. Mason. His proposed council would have been expensive—they must constantly attend the president, because the president constantly acts. This council must have been composed of great characters, who could not be kept attending without great salaries, and if their opinions were binding on the president, his responsibility would be destroyed; if divided, prevent vigour and dispatch; if not binding, they would be no security. The states who have had such councils have found them useless, and complain of them as a dead weight. In others, as in England, the supreme executive advises when and with whom he pleases; if any information is wanted, the heads of the departments who are always at hand can best give it, and from the manner of their appointment will be trust worthy. Secrecy, vigor, dispatch and responsibility, require that the supreme executive should be one person, and unfettered, otherwise than by the laws he is to execute.

There is no Declaration of Rights. Bills of Rights were introduced in England when its kings claimed all power and jurisdiction, and were considered by them as grants to the people. They are insignificant since government is considered as originating from the people, and all the power government now has is a grant from the people: the constitution they establish, with powers limitted and defined, becomes now to the legislator and magistrate, what originally a bill of rights was to the people. To have inserted in this constitution a bill of rights for the states, would suppose them to derive and hold their rights from the fœderal government, when the reverse is the case.

There is to be no ex post facto laws. This was moved by Mr. Gerry and supported by Mr. Mason, and is exceptionable only as being unnecessary; for it ought not to be presumed that government will be so tyrannical, and opposed to the sense of all modern civilians, as to pass such laws, if they should, they would be void.

The general Legislature is restrained from prohibiting the further importation of slaves for twenty odd years,—— But every state legislature may restrain its own subjects; but if they should not, shall we refuse to confederate with them? their consciences are their own, tho' their wealth and strength are blended with ours. Mr. Mason has himself about three hundred slaves, and lives in Virginia, where it is found by prudent management they can breed and raise slaves, faster than they want them for their own use, and could supply the deficiency in Georgia and South Carolina; and perhaps Col. Mason may suppose it more humane to breed, than import slaves—those imported having been bred and born free, may not so tamely bear slavery as those born slaves, and from their infancy inured to it; but his objections are not on the side of freedom, nor in compassion to the human race who are slaves, but that "such importation renders the United States weaker, more vulnerable, and less capable of defence." To this I readily agree, and all good men wish the entire abolition of slavery, as soon as it can take place with safety to the public,

and for the laſting good of the preſent wretched race of ſlaves. The only poſſible ſtep that could be taken towards it by the convention was to fix a period, after which they ſhould not be imported.

There is no declaration of any kind to preſerve the liberty of the preſs, &c. Nor is liberty of conſcience, or of matrimony, or of burial of the dead; it is enough that Congreſs have no power to prohibit either, and can have no temptation. This objection is anſwered in that the ſtates have all the power originally, and Congreſs have only what the ſtates grant them.

The judiciary of the United States is ſo conſtructed and extended as to abſorb and deſtroy the judiciaries of the ſeveral ſtates; thereby rendering law as tedious, intricate and expenſive, and juſtice as unattainable by a great part of the community, as in England; and enable the rich to oppreſs and ruin the poor. It extends only to objects and caſes ſpecified, and wherein the national peace or rights, or the harmony of the ſtates are concerned, and not controverſies between citizens of the ſame ſtate (except where they claim under grants of different ſtates) and nothing hinders but the ſupreme fœderal court may be held in different diſtricts, or in all the ſtates, and that all the caſes, except the few in which it has original and not appellate juriſdiction, may in the firſt inſtance be had in the ſtate courts, and thoſe trials be final, except in caſes of great magnitude; and the trials be by jury alſo in moſt or all the cauſes which were wont to be tried by them, as Congreſs ſhall provide, whoſe appointment is ſecurity enough for their attention to the wiſhes and convenience of the people. In chancery courts juries are never uſed, nor are they proper in admiralty courts, which proceed not by municipal laws, which they may be ſuppoſed to underſtand, but by the civil law, and law of nations.

Mr. Maſon deems the preſident and ſenate's power to make treaties dangerous, becauſe they become laws of the land. If the preſident and his propoſed council had this power or the preſident alone, as in England and other nations is the caſe, would the danger be leſs? or is the repreſentative branch ſuited to the making of treaties, which are often intricate, and require much negotiation and ſecrecy? The ſenate is objected to as having too much power, and bold unfounded aſſertions that they will deſtroy any balance in the government, and accompliſh what uſurpation they pleaſe upon the rights and liberties of the people; to which it may be anſwered they are elective, and rotative to the maſs of the people; the populace can as well balance the ſenatorial branch there as in the ſtates, and much better than in England, where the lords are hereditary, and yet the commons preſerve their weight; but the ſtate governments on which the conſtitution is built will forever be ſecurity enough to the people againſt ariſtocratic uſurpations: ——The danger of the conſtitution is not ariſtocracy, or monachy, but anarchy.

I intreat you my fellow citizens, to read and examine the new conſtitution with candor, examine it for yourſelves, you are moſt of you as learned as the objector, and certainly as able to judge of its virtues or vices as he is. To make the objections the more plauſible, they are called The Objections of the Hon. George Maſon, &c.—They may poſſibly be his, but be aſſured they were not thoſe made in convention, and being directly againſt what he there ſupported in one inſtance, ought to caution you againſt giving any credit to the reſt; his violent oppoſition to the powers given Congreſs to regulate trade, was an open decided preference of all the world to you. A man governed by ſuch narrow views, and local prejudices, can never be truſted, and his pompous declarations in the Houſe of Delegates in Virginia that no man was more fœderal than himſelf, amounts to no more than this, "Make a fœderal government that will ſecure Virginia all her natural advantages, promote all her intereſts regardleſs of every diſadvantage to the other ſtates, and I will ſubſcribe to it."

It may be aſked how I came by my information reſpecting Col. Maſon's conduct in Convention, as the doors were ſhut? To this I anſwer, no delegates of the late Convention will contradict my aſſertions, as I have repeatedly heard them made by others in preſence of ſeveral of them, who could not deny their truth. Whether the conſtitution in queſtion will be adopted by the United States in our day is uncertain, but it is neither ariſtocracy or monarchy can grow out of it, ſo long as the preſent deſcent of landed eſtates laſt, and the maſs of the people have, as at preſent, a tolerable education; and were it ever ſo perfect a ſcheme of freedom, when we become ignorant, vicious, idle, and regardleſs of the education of our children, our liberties will be loſt—we ſhall be fitted for ſlavery, and it will be an eaſy buſineſs to reduce us to obey one or more tyrants.

A LANDHOLDER.

From the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT.

IT is fortunate, that you have been but little diſtreſſed with that torrent of impertinence and folly, with which the newſpaper politicians have overwhelmed many parts of our country.

It is enough that you ſhould have heard, that one party has ſeriouſly urged that we ſhould adopt the *New Conſtitution*, becauſe it has been approved by *Waſhington* and *Franklin*; and the other, with all the ſolemnity of apoſtolic addreſs to *Men, Brethren, Fathers, Friends and Countrymen*, have urged that we ſhould reject, as dangerous, every clauſe thereof, becauſe that *Waſhington* is more uſed to command as a ſoldier, than to reaſon as a politician---*Franklin* is *old*--others are *young*--and *Wilſon* is *haughty*. You are too well informed to decide by the opinion of others, and too independent to need a caution againſt undue influence.

Of a very different nature, though only one degree better than the other reaſoning, is all that ſublimity of *nonſenſe* and *alarm*, that has been thundered againſt it in every ſhape of *metaphoric terror*, on the ſubject of a *bill of rights*, the *liberty of the preſs, rights of conſcience, rights of taxation and election, trials in the vicinity, freedom of ſpeech, trial by jury*, and a *ſtanding army*. Theſe laſt are undoubtedly important points, much too important to depend on mere paper protection. For, guard ſuch privileges by the ſtrongeſt expreſſions, ſtill, if you leave the legiſlative and executive power in the hands of thoſe who are or may be diſpoſed to deprive you of them---you are but ſlaves. Make an abſolute monarch---give him the ſupreme authority, and guard as much as you will by bills of rights your liberty of the preſs, and trial by jury;---he will find means either to take them from you, or to render them uſeleſs.

The only real ſecurity that you can have for all your important rights muſt be in the nature of your government. If you ſuffer any man to govern you, who is not ſtrongly intereſted in ſupporting your privileges, you will certainly loſe them. If you are about to truſt your liberties with people whom it is neceſſary to bind by ſtipulation, that they ſhall not keep a ſtanding army, your ſtipulation is not worth even the trouble of writing. No bill of rights ever yet bound the ſupreme power longer than the *honey moon* of a new married couple, unleſs the *rulers were intereſted* in preſerving the rights; and in that caſe they have always been ready enough to declare the rights, and to preſerve them when they were declared.—The famous Engliſh *Magna Charta* is but an act of parliament, which every ſubſequent parliament has had juſt as much conſtitutional power to repeal and annul, as the parliament which made it had to paſs it at firſt. But the ſecurity of the nation has always been, that their government was ſo formed, that at leaſt *one branch* of their legiſlature muſt be ſtrongly intereſted to preſerve the rights of the nation.

You have a bill of rights in Connecticut (i. e.) your legiſlature many years ſince enacted that the ſubjects of this ſtate ſhould enjoy certain privileges. Every aſſembly ſince that time could, by the ſame authority, enact that the ſubjects ſhould enjoy none of thoſe privileges; and the only reaſon that it has not long ſince been ſo enacted is, that your legiſlature were as ſtrongly intereſted in preſerving thoſe rights as any of the ſubjects; and this is your only ſecurity that it ſhall not be ſo enacted at the next ſeſſion of aſſembly; and it is ſecurity enough.

Your general aſſembly under your preſent conſtitution are ſupreme. They may keep troops on foot in the moſt profound peace, if they think proper. They have heretofore abridged the trial by jury in ſome caſes, and they can again in all.—They can reſtrain the preſs, and may lay the moſt burthenſome taxes, if they pleaſe, and who can forbid? But ſtill the people are perfectly ſafe that not one of theſe events ſhall take place, ſo long as the members of the general aſſembly are as much intereſted in the ſame manner as the other ſubjects.

On examining the new propoſed conſtitution, there can not be a queſtion, but that there is authority enough lodged in the propoſed fœderal congreſs, if abuſed, to do the greateſt injury. And it is perfectly idle to object to it, that there is no bill of rights, or to propoſe to add to it a proviſion that a trial by jury ſhall in no caſe be omitted, or to patch it up by adding a ſtipulation in favour of the preſs, or to guard it by removing the paltry objection to the right of Congreſs to regulate the time and manner of elections.

If you cannot prove by the beſt of all evidence, viz. by the *intereſt of the rulers*, that this authority will not be abuſed, or at leaſt that thoſe powers are not more likely to be abuſed by the Congreſs, than by thoſe who now have the ſame powers, you muſt by no means adopt the conſtitution:---No, not with all the bills of rights and all the ſtipulations in favor of the people that can be made.

But if the members of Congreſs are to be intereſted juſt as you and I are, and juſt as the members of our preſent legiſlatures are intereſted, we ſhall be juſt as ſafe, with even ſupreme power (if that were granted) in Congreſs, as in the General Aſſembly. If the members of Congreſs can take no improper ſtep which will not affect them as much as it does us, we need not apprehend that they will uſurp authorities not given them, to injure that ſociety of which they are a part.

The ſole queſtion (ſo far as any apprehenſion of tyranny and oppreſſion is concerned) ought to be, how are Congreſs formed? how far are the members intereſted to preſerve your rights? how far have you controul over them?---Decide this, and then all the queſtions about their power may be diſmiſſed for the amuſement of thoſe politicians whoſe buſineſs it is to catch flies, or may occaſionally furniſh ſubjects for *George Bryan*'s POMPOSITY, or the declamations of *Cato---An Old Whig---Son of Liberty---Brutus---Brutus junior---An Officer of the Continental Army*,---the more contemptible *Timoleon*----and the reſidue of that rabble of writers.

A COUNTRYMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 26.

A correſpondent has read, with aſtoniſhment, that part of the addreſs of the minority of our ſtate convention, wherein they ſay, that the new federal conſtitution enables the preſident, ſenate and repreſentatives to perpetuate their political exiſtence, when it expreſly declares they ſhall continue for four, ſix and two years, and no longer. He is reſtrained from giving its proper name to ſuch an aſſertion by reſpect, nor for thoſe uncandid men, but for the public.

The members of the oppoſition to the new federal government in this ſtate are well known to be attached to *a ſingle legiſlative body*, and to be very much oppoſed to a ſecond and third branch; yet they have not had firmneſs and ſincerity enough to ſay ſo in their addreſs to their conſtituents, becauſe they know the objection would be conſidered as a great and palpable political error by the conventions of all the other ſtates, to whom, and not to their conſtituents, have the diſſenters wiſhed to addreſs themſelves. The federal legiſlature not being a ſingle houſe is, however, *their great objection*. The good people of the union, and particularly thoſe ſkilled in political ſcience, will form their own opinions of ſuch men, and ſuch politicians.

It is aſſerted that the federal conſtitution will annihilate the ſtate conſtitutions. Several arguments have been adduced to evince the error of ſuch an aſſertion, but the following detail will ſhew it is impoſſible that government could be carried on, without the continuance of the ſtate conſtitutions. The federal government neither makes, nor can without alteration make, any proviſion for the choice of probates of wills, land officers and ſurveyors, juſtices of the peace, county lieutenants, county commiſſioners, receivers of quit-rents, ſheriffs, coroners, overſeers of the poor, and conſtables; nor does it provide in any way for the important and innumerable trials that muſt take place among the citizens of the ſame ſtate, nor for criminal offences, breaches of the peace, nuiſances, or other objects of the ſtate courts; nor for licencing marriages, and public houſes; nor for county roads, nor any other roads than the great poſt roads; nor the erection of ferries and bridges, unleſs on poſt roads; nor for poor-houſes; nor incorporating religious and political ſocieties, towns and boroughs; nor for charity ſchools, adminiſtrations on eſtates, and many other matters eſſential to the advancement of human happineſs, and to the exiſtence of civil ſociety.

A Correſpondent hopes, that the *unanimous* ratification of the fœderal government by the ſtate of New-Jerſey will ſatisfy the friends of the minority in Pennſylvania, that there is no *deſpotiſm* in the new conſtitution. The yeomanry of New-Jerſey love liberty. Nearly every field in that ſtate has been dyed with the blood of its militia, ſhed in the cauſe of freedom, and nearly every farm in the ſtate has been plundered by the Britiſh army during the late war. Certainly, a people who have ſacrificed ſo much for liberty could not have *ſurrendered* it by an *unanimous* vote. No commercial influence—no terror of an applauding gallery—no legal ſophiſtry—had any weight in the convention of that *patriotic* ſtate, in producing the ratification. The men who pretend to love liberty more than the citizens of New-Jerſey, muſt ſhew that they have done half as much in its defence, before they can be believed.

The Convention for Connecticut is choſen. Among the gentlemen elected are the hon. Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellſworth, Eſqrs. (theſe gentlemen were members of the Fœderal Convention) Generals Wadſworth, Parſons and Ward, the honorable Mr. Johnſon, with the other moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the ſtate.

On Tueſday, the 11th inſt. beloved and lamented by a numerous acquaintance, died, Mrs. ANN HILL, late wife to the Honorable HENRY HILL, Eſquire, of this city, after a tedious and painful illneſs, ſuſtained through every ſtage of it with exemplary patience, and an humble ſubmiſſion to the divine will, though her proſpects and connections in life were ſuch, that rather tend to increaſe than leſſen attachment to the preſent ſcene.---No trait in this amiable character was more conſpicuous and diſtinguiſhing, than her compaſſionate attention to the ſufferings of poor children from a want of proper education: The ſenſe whereof had ſo far impreſſed her liberal and benevolent heart, that we hear ſhe has made proviſion for ſecuring handſome donations for this charitable purpoſe; particularly to the free ſchool in Germantown; where, as well as in Philadelphia, her many virtues were known and revered, and will be long remembered, as they juſtly deſerve.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that by the public accounts it appears large ſums of public money have been expended in arming the militia of this ſtate. *He aſks, what has become of thoſe arms?* Were they not conſidered as public arms, and were the people into whoſe hands they were put not to be accountable for them? A neighbour of his offered an excellent muſquet and bayonet, &c. marked S. P. for a long duck gun, which never coſt one half the money the muſquet did. He does not make this obſervation with a view of having the militia diſarmed, but with a deſire to know to what purpoſe they are appropriated, as many of them appear on field-days without arms.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

I WISH to inform *Jacob Truſty*, through the channel of your paper, that the impertinent Queſtion he aſked Mr. *Bailey* on Wedneſday laſt, reſpecting the militia's being diſarmed, or even an attempt of diſarming them being made by the Supreme Executive Council, as you will ſee by their reſolve, is totally groundleſs, and muſt have originated with himſelf, for ſome infamous party purpoſes.

"*In* COUNCIL, *Tueſday, December* 4, 1787.

"On motion, *Reſolved*, That the Lieutenants of the "city and the ſeveral counties within this ſtate be di"rected to collect all the public arms within their reſpec"tive counties, have them repaired, and make return "to Council, with the accounts and vouchers, for pay"ment."

Mr. *Truſty* is much miſtaken, if he thinks the militia will be duped into a broil by any antifœderaliſt, or even by the whole *junto*, in the manner they were on a former occaſion, when a ſett of deſigning men then in power (and ſome of whom are ſtill in power) in order to give ſcope to and conceal their nefarious practices, turned the reſentment of a people grievouſly injured by them (but who at that time could not ſee where the injury originated) againſt ſome of our beſt whigs and moſt honeſt men, merely becauſe they would not concur in their proceedings. I was then, and ſtill am a militia-man, and a friend to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania. I was high in the confidence of men in power. I know ſecrets of ſome men, that perhaps (for the benefit of ſociety) had better remain ſo. I heard many fine things ſaid about *a well regulated mob*, by people who acted a very *diſingenuous* part both then and in the hour of the *mob*. If Mr. *Truſty* ſhould have influence ſufficient to diſtract the minds of the *good citizens*, ſo as to cauſe them to take arms againſt each other, perhaps he may be found to take *arms againſt* the *party* he has found means to influence, and act the ſame *treacherous* part a high character did on the former occaſion. No, gentlemen, the militia will not *truſt* Mr. *Truſty*, nor any of his *junto*. I would adviſe him to beware how he ſports with the feelings of our militia, as characters are better known both to me, and *many others*, than they were on the former occaſion. The rights of the people muſt not be trampled upon any longer in Pennſylvania, either by *Prieſt* or *Placeman*.

A MILITIA-MAN.

Philad. County, Dec. 25, 1787.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton to his friend in this city, dated December 18*th*, 1787.

"I can with pleaſure inform you, that this day the Convention of New-Jerſey paſſed and ratified the Conſtitution of the United States *unanimouſly*."

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

THE above intereſting fact ſuggeſts an obſervation to my mind that I wiſh to communicate. The repreſentatives of three ſtates on the river Delaware have met in convention at different places, to conſider the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, and of the whole number no one man has diſapproved of the plan in his public character, except twenty-three, every one of which belongs to a particular party in this ſtate. The inference is clear, that whatever may be the merits or demerits of the conſtitution itſelf, they have not been duly conſidered by its opponents in Pennſylvania, but their conduct muſt have been conſiderably influenced by diſlike to men of an oppoſite party in the ſtate politics, and by their attachment to certain political tenets, which, whether right or not, do certainly engroſs too great a ſhare of their minds and feelings.

A FREEMAN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN your paper of Wedneſday laſt, under the ſignature of *Thomas Lloyd*, it is aſſerted, that an account of Dr. Ruſh's ſpeech, publiſhed originally in the Pennſylvania Herald, was a *groſs miſrepreſentation*. Dr. Ruſh has ſince been aſſured, and is ſatisfied of the contrary. You are, therefore, requeſted by the editor of that paper, to declare that the aſſertion alluded to is *a groſs falſhood*. It is with regret he deſcends to ſuch language, but it adapted to its object, and is all the notice which the imputation deſerves.

Saturday, Dec. 22, 1787. E. P. H.

Thurſday laſt the French packet ſailed from New-York. We are informed that ſhe was well armed, having mounted eight nine pounders previous to her ſailing, and was proportionably manned.

Circular letters have been ſent by order of his Excellency the Governor of South-Carolina to the members of the legiſlature, requiring them to meet in General Aſſembly early in January next, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs; and as the new fœderal conſtitution will be amongſt the firſt things propoſed for their conſideration, it is expected there will be a quorum the firſt day.

A correſpondent informs us, that a gentleman who has returned from a tour through the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia ſays, that he was repeatedly aſſured that there would not be a diſſenting voice in the convention of Maryland againſt the new conſtitution: and that at leaſt *nineteen-twentieths* of the yeomanry of Virginia are on the ſide of General Waſhington, the *Man of the People*, in favor of the new government. He adds further, that the Nabobs, or great men (falſely ſo called) of Virginia are its only enemies.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A Spaniſh cavalier with a ſcore of names, as is not unfrequent in *his* country, knocking violently for admittance at the door of a little inn on the road ſide, the inn-keeper, jumping up from his ſleep, aſked who was there?---It is Pedro Rezio de Torte a Fuero Jacobo Carlos de Figaro, &c. &c. The inn-keeper, ſuppoſing there were as many perſons as names, cried out, get you gone for a pack of ſcoundrels, I have not room in my houſe for one half of you.

APPLICATION.

To thoſe perſons, who have been witneſſes of the almoſt unanimous welcome given in this city to the new federal conſtitution, nothing can be more ſurprizing than how there came ſuch a power of writers againſt it. This day we have a Centinel---the next an Old Whig---now Cincinnatus---then a Continental Officer---or, *An Aſs in a Lyon's ſkin*---Philadelphienſis---and a number of others,

One might indeed reconcile theſe ſeemingly oppoſite circumſtances, if we could ſuppoſe that every one of the little antifederal ſquad was actually endowed with the faculties of *thinking* and *ſcribbling*; but from a correct liſt, drawn out upon a ſingle card, it does not appear that more than two of the number can have any pretenſions to ſuch capabilities. Indeed, from ſimilarity of falſhood, nonſenſe, ſophiſtry and malice, there is great reaſon to believe that the ſaid Centinel, Proteſt, &c. &c. are neither more nor leſs than little Briano with the red cloak, of ſufficient induſtry and zeal to keep up ſuch a mighty clatter, whenever it is to do miſchief, and who ſcorns to die with rage in a hole like a poiſoned rat, but (as I ſee from the papers of the day) ſtill comes abroad, and keeps up the fire after the battle is over. GOMEZ.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. IX.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

A FIRM Union will be of the utmoſt moment to the peace and liberty of the ſtates, as a barrier againſt domeſtic faction and inſurrection. It is impoſſible to read the hiſtory of the petty Republics of Greece and Italy, without feeling ſenſations of horror and diſguſt at the diſtractions with which they were continually agitated, and at the rapid ſucceſſion of revolutions, by which they were kept in a ſtate of perpetual vibration between the extremes of tyranny and anarchy. If they exhibit occaſional calms, theſe only ſerve as ſhort-lived contraſts to the furious ſtorms that are to ſucceed. If now and then intervals of felicity open themſelves to view, we behold them with a mixture of regret, ariſing from the reflection that the pleaſing ſcenes before us are ſoon to be overwhelmed by the tempeſtuous waves of ſedition and party rage. If momentary rays of glory break forth from the gloom, while they dazzle us with a tranſient and fleeting brilliancy, they at the ſame time admoniſh us to lament, that the vices of government ſhould pervert the direction and tarniſh the luſtre of thoſe bright talents and exalted endowments, for which the favoured ſoils, that produced them, have been ſo juſtly celebrated.

From the diſorders that diſfigure the annals of thoſe republics, the advocates of deſpotiſm have drawn arguments, not only againſt the forms of republican government, but againſt the very principles of civil liberty. They have decried all free government, as inconſiſtent with the order of ſociety, and have indulged themſelves in malicious exultation over its friends and partizans. Happily for mankind, ſtupendous fabrics reared on the baſis of liberty, which have flouriſhed for ages, have in a few glorious inſtances refuted their gloomy ſophiſms. And, I truſt, America will be the broad and ſolid foundation of other edifices not leſs magnificent, which will be equally permanent monuments of their errors.

But it is not to be denied that the portraits they have ſketched of republican government were too juſt copies of the originals from which they were taken. If it had been found impracticable to have deviſed models of a more perfect ſtructure, the enlightened friends to liberty would have been obliged to abandon the cauſe of that ſpecies of government as indefenſible. The ſcience of politics, however, like moſt other ſciences, has received great improvement. The efficacy of various principles is now well underſtood, which were either not known at all, or imperfectly known to the ancients. The regular diſtribution of power into diſtinct departments---the introduction of legiſlative ballances and checks---the inſtitution of courts, compoſed of judges holding their offices during good behaviour---the repreſentation of the people in the legiſlature by deputies of their own election---theſe are either wholly new diſcoveries, or have made their principal progreſs towards perfection in modern times. They are means, and powerful means, by which the excellencies of republican government may be retained, and its imperfections leſſened or avoided. To this catalogue of circumſtances, that tend to the amelioration of popular ſyſtems of civil government, I ſhall venture, however novel it may appear to ſome, to add one more on a principle, which has been made the foundation of an objection to the New Conſtitution, I mean the ENLARGEMENT of the ORBIT within which ſuch ſyſtems are to revolve, either in reſpect to the dimenſions of a ſingle ſtate, or to the conſolidation of ſeveral ſmaller ſtates into one great confederacy. The latter is that which immediately concerns the object under conſideration. It will however be of uſe to examine the principle in its application to a ſingle ſtate, which ſhall be attended to in another place.

The utility of a confederacy, as well to ſuppreſs faction and to guard the internal tranquility of ſtates, as to increaſe their external force and ſecurity, is in reality not a new idea. It has been practiced upon in different countries and ages, and has received the ſanction of the moſt applauded writers on the ſubjects of politics. The opponents of the PLAN propoſed have with great aſſiduity cited and circulated the obſervations of Monteſquieu on the neceſſity of a contracted territory for a republican government. But they ſeem not to have been appriſed of the ſentiments of that great man expreſſed in another part of his work, nor to have adverted to the conſequences of the principle to which they ſubſcribe with ſuch ready acquieſcence.

When Monteſquieu recommends a ſmall extent for republics, the ſtanderds he had in view were of dimenſions far ſhort of the limits of almoſt every one of theſe ſtates. Neither Virginia, Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania, New-York, North-Carolina nor Georgia, can by any means be compared with the models, from which he reaſoned and to which the terms of his deſcription apply. If we therefore take his ideas on this point, as the criterion of truth, we ſhall be driven to the alternative, either of taking refuge at once in the arms of monarchy, or of ſplitting ourſelves into an infinity of little, jealous, claſhing, tumultuous commonwealths, the wretched nurſeries of unceaſing diſcord, and the miſerable objects of univerſal pity or contempt. Some of the writers, who have come forward on the other ſide of the queſtion, ſeem to have been aware of the dilemma; and have even been bold enough to hint at the diviſion of the larger ſtates, as a deſirable thing. Such an infatuated policy, ſuch a deſperate expedient, might, by the multiplication of petty offices, anſwer the views of men, who poſſeſs not qualifications to extend their influence beyond the narrow circles of perſonal intrigue, but it could never promote the greatneſs or happineſs of the people of America.

Referring the examination of the principle itſelf to another place, as has been already mentioned, it will be ſufficient to remark here, that in the ſenſe of the author who had been moſt emphatically quoted upon the occaſion, it would only dictate a reduction of the SIZE of the more conſiderable MEMBERS of the union; but would not militate againſt their being all comprehended in one Confederate Government. And this is the true queſtion, in the diſcuſſion of which we are at preſent intereſted.

So far are the ſuggeſtions of Monteſquieu from ſtanding in oppoſition to a general union of the ſtates, that he explicitly treats of a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC as the expedient for extending the ſphere of popular government, and reconciling the advantages of monarchy with thoſe of republicaniſm.

"It is very probable (ſays he*) that mankind would have been obliged, at length, to live conſtantly under the government of a SINGLE PERSON, had they not contrived a kind of conſtitution, that has all the internal advantages of a republican, together with the external force of a monarchical government. I mean a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC."

"This form of Government is a Convention, by which ſeveral ſmaller *States* agree to become members of a larger *one*, which they intend to form. It is a kind of aſſemblage of ſocieties, that conſtitute a new one, capable of encreaſing, by means of new aſſociations, till they arrive to ſuch a degree of power as to be able to provide for the ſecurity of the united body."

"A republic of this kind, able to withſtand an external force, may ſupport itſelf without any internal corruption. The form of this ſociety prevents all manner of inconveniencies."

"If a ſingle member ſhould attempt to uſurp the ſupreme authority, he could not be ſuppoſed to have an equal authority and credit in all the confederate ſtates. Were he to have too great influence over one, this would alarm the reſt. Were he to ſubdue a part, that which would ſtill remain free might oppoſe him with forces independent of thoſe which he had uſurped, and overpower him before he could be ſettled in his uſurpation."

"Should a popular inſurrection happen in one of the confederate ſtates, the others are able to quell it. Should abuſes creep into one part, they are reformed by thoſe that remain ſound. The ſtate may be deſtroyed on one ſide, and not on the other; the confederacy may be diſſolved, and the confederates preſerve their ſovereignty."

"As this government is compoſed of ſmall republics, it enjoys the internal happineſs of each, and with reſpect to its external ſituation, it is poſſeſſed, by means of the aſſociation, of all the advantages of large monarchies."

I have thought it proper to quote at length theſe intereſting paſſages, becauſe they contain a luminous abridgement of the principal arguments in favor of the Union, and muſt effectually remove the falſe impreſſions, which a miſapplication of other parts of the work was calculated to make. They have at the ſame time an intimate connection with the more immediate deſign of this paper, which is to illuſtrate the tendency of the Union to repreſs domeſtic faction and inſurrection.

A diſtinction, more ſubtle than accurate, has been raiſed between a *confederacy* and a *conſolidation* of the ſtates. The eſſential characteriſtic of the firſt is ſaid to be, the reſtriction of its authority to the members in their collective capacities, without reaching to the individuals of whom they are compoſed. It is contended that the national council ought to have no concern with any object of internal adminiſtration. An exact equality of ſuffrage between the members has alſo been inſiſted upon as a leading feature of a confederate government. Theſe poſitions are in the main arbitrary; they are ſupported neither by principle nor precedent. It has indeed happened that governments of this kind have generally operated in the manner, which the diſtinction taken notice of ſuppoſes to be inherent in their nature--but there have been in moſt of them extenſive exceptions to the practice, which ſerve to prove, as far as example will go, that there is no abſolute rule on the ſubject. And it will be clearly ſhewn, in the courſe of this inveſtigation, that as far as the principle contended for has prevailed, it has been the cauſe of incurable diſorder and imbecility in the government.

The definition of a *Confederate Republic* ſeems ſimply to be, an "aſſemblage of ſocieties," or, an aſſociation of two or more ſtates into one ſtate. The extent, modifications and objects of the Fœderal authority are mere matters of diſcretion. So long as the ſeparate organization of the members be not aboliſhed, ſo long as it exiſts by a conſtitutional neceſſity for local purpoſes, though it ſhould be in perfect ſubordination to the genaral authority of the Union, it would ſtill be, in fact and in theory, an aſſociation of ſtates, or a confederacy. The propoſed Conſtitution, ſo far from implying an abolition of the ſtate governments, makes them conſtituent parts of the national ſovereignty, by allowing them a direct repreſentation in the Senate, and leaves in their poſſeſſion certain excluſive and very important portions of ſovereign power----This fully correſponds, in every rational import of the terms, with the idea of a Fœderal Government.

In the Lycian confederacy, which conſiſted of twenty-three CITIES, or republics, the largeſt were intitled to *three* votes in the COMMON COUNCIL, thoſe of the middle claſs to *two*, and the ſmalleſt to *one*. The COMMON COUNCIL had the appointment of all the judges and magiſtrates of the reſpective CITIES. This was certainly the moſt delicate ſpecies of interference in their internal adminiſtration; for if there be any thing, that ſeems excluſively appropriated to the local juriſdictions, it is the appointment of their own officers. Yet Monteſquieu, ſpeaking of this aſſociation, ſays, "Were I to give a model of an excellent confederate republic, it would be that of Lycia." Thus we perceive that the diſtinctions inſiſted upon were not within the contemplation of this enlightened civilian, and we ſhall be led to conclude that they are the novel refinements of an erroneous theory.

PUBLIUS.

* Spirit of Laws, Vol. I. Book IX. Chap. I.

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON, December 10.

On Friday laſt, agreeable to notification, came on at Faneuil-hall, the choice of twelve delegates, to meet in convention at the ſtate-houſe in this town, on the ſecond Wedneſday of January next, for the purpoſe of aſſenting to and ratifying the fœderal conſtitution. At half after twelve the poll cloſed, when

His Excellency John Hancock,
Honorable James Bowdoin, Eſq;
Honorable Samuel Adams, Eſq;
Honorable William Phillips, Eſq;
Honorable Caleb Davis, Eſq;
Dr. Charles Jarvis,
John Winthrop, Eſq;
John Coffin Jones, Eſq;
Thomas Dawes, jun. Eſq;
Rev. Mr. Samuel Stillman,
Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq;
Chriſtopher Gore, Eſq; were declared to be choſen.

It is not in our power to refer to a period, when ſuch general unanimity pervaded all ranks of citizens, as on the above occaſion. No claſhing party intereſts appeared; but the whole buſineſs exhibited ſuch marks of urbanity, as we hope preſage a happy iſſue of the deliberations of that great Areopagus, which is to determine whether this ſtate will aſſent to and ratify a conſtitution, which has for its object the eſtabliſhment of the dignity, freedom and happineſs of our dear "country."

Dec. 11. The SUPERIOR *learning*, *candour* and *abilities*, which diſtinguiſh the DEFENCES of the propoſed conſtitution, publiſhed in the ſouthern papers, have had their due effect; for we find, that notwithſtanding the innumerable diſingenuous artifices, calumnies and miſrepreſentations, made uſe of by the antifœderaliſts, the people in thoſe ſtates appear to be more and more united in its favour. And there can be no doubt of its being adopted in this commonwealth, provided that a ſpirit of candour, conceſſion, and an openneſs to conviction, ſhould pervade the minds of the delegates choſen for the convention. God grant that prejudice may not make us blind to our beſt intereſt.

December 16, 1787.

WHEREAS John Johnſton, of Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, hath obtained an obligation from me, the ſubſcriber, containing the ſum of ſixty pounds, payable at different times, the firſt of which is twenty pounds, ſpecified in ſaid obligation to be payable ſome time in March next enſuing. And as the ſaid John Johnſton hath not complied with his agreement, for which I entered into the ſaid obligation, and I have received no value therefor, Theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons to take any aſſignment thereon, as I am reſolved not to diſcharge the ſame until obliged thereto by due courſe of law.

¶ JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, of the townſhip of Newlin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, did paſs a judgement bond to a certain George M'Corkhill, of the ſame place, for the ſum of £ 103 4 9, in the month of October or November, 1786, and on the 19th of November, 1787, did pay to the ſaid George M'Corkhill the aboveſaid ſum in full, together with the intereſt, and took his receipt therefor; but being now informed that the ſaid M'Corkhill has left the neighbourhood, on account of ſome charges alledged againſt him, and he being poſſeſſed of the aforeſaid bond, it is preſumed he may endeavour to make an aſſignment of the ſame: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from accepting an aſſignment thereof, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid ſum a ſecond time. Witneſs my hand, this 15th day of December, 1787,

¶ JOHN BAILY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the houſe and ſtore of the ſubſcriber was broke open in the morning of the 23d inſtant, and a number of articles ſtolen and carried off, among which were, ſix large ſilver table ſpoons, one cream jug, one pair ſugar tongs, marked S. A. M. in a cypher, ſix tea ſpoons, marked S. A. M. one pair large ſilver ſhoe buckles, maker's name A. D. one pair of mens calf-ſkin ſhoes, which had been worn ſome time, ſeveral pair of new coarſe ſtrong ditto, ſome few loaves of ſugar, with bohea tea, coffee, candles, indigo, and ſome caſh in coppers and ſmall pieces of ſilver, quantity not known. Any perſon ſecuring the above goods, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward, and Eight more for the thieves, if brought to juſtice, paid by ‡ SOLOMON M'NAIR.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1787.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, a Three Story Brick Meſſuage, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid; containing in front on Arch-ſtreet 23 feet, and in depth 32 feet; bounding on the eaſt by a lot now or late of John Craven, on the weſt by a lot of Francis Rawle, on the ſouth with a lot of Joſeph Pidgeon, and on the north by Arch-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property during the natural life of Benjamin Randolph, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

For SALE, by
DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea-cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.
M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, containing 118 acres and an half, with allowance, &c. bounded by lands late of Thomas Rees, Thomas Bowen, Moſes Davie, and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Hannah Bond and Joſeph Bond, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1. 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of East-Caln, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, ſituate in the townſhip of West-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Luſk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Joſeph Martin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787,

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nantmill, containing 107 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criſwell and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Forfeit, ſituate in the townſhip of West-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate of William Grant, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joſhua Johnſton and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnſton and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Moſes Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; ſaid plantation to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of West-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Holmes, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are deſired to make payment thereof to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requeſted to ſend their accounts in for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,)
PETER SOUDER,) Aſſignees.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, two miles from the new court-houſe, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (latethe eſtate of Ellis Davis, deceaſed) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing ſtream and main branch of Cheſter creek; the upland ſoil very good for grain or paſture, it being within three miles of ſeveral limekilns, which will be very convenient for limeing at a very ſmall expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the ſoil; there is on ſaid plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, with a large ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large ſtone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threſhing-floors, all well ſtabled under, ſufficient to contain 50 horſes; ſaid plantation will be ſold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes and know the terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

WILLIAM SMITH,
GEORGE DAVIES and
Goſhen, Dec. 6, 1787. ISAAC HAINS, jun.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called the Saw-mill tract, ſituate on Tumbling run, in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of John Kaner, John Swertz, and vacant land; containing 400 acres and allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Wolfenbottle, ſituate in Pine-Grove townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by other lands of Valentine Heberling, Jacob Dundore, and vacant land; containing 222 acres and a quarter, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Valentine Heberling aforeſaid, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſquires, truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called Liberty, ſituate over the Blue Mountains, in Berks county; bounded by lands of Leonard Teader, Andrew Eatter, Henry Sheaffer, Chriſtian Boyer and Chriſtian Hoffman; containing 271 acres and three quarters, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caſper Koch, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the houſe of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, eight ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, moſtly contiguous to or not far diſtant from each other, and ſituate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeſon townſhip, in the ſaid county, near to Birdſborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the uſual allowance. A plan of which ſaid lands may be ſeen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the conſideration money, on receiving good ſecurity. The ſale to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock. The ſaid premiſes being late the eſtate of Mark Bird, Eſq; levied on, and to be ſold by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schloſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumſtead townſhips; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joſeph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And alſo ſeven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, aforeſaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be ſold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,) Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,)

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter, within two miles of the new court-houſe and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, log barn, and other out-houſes, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a conſtant ſtream running through the premiſes, about ſixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made eaſy and title good. For further pariculars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premiſes.

This day is publiſhed, price 1ſ6.

And now ſelling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-ſtreet, in Front and Water-ſtreets; and by Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Pritchard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobſon*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotſwood* and *W. Poyntell*,

A Review of the Conſtitution

Propoſed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

BY *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN*.

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa eſt. Cic. offic.

"Yet not the ties that kindred boſoms bind,
Not all in friendſhip's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half ſo dear, ſo potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's ſoul."

THE ſubſcribers, Aſſignees of the eſtate of JOSEPH DEAN, a Bankrupt, call on all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, to make payment of their reſpective debts to either of the aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of January next; immediately after which time ſuits will be commenced for the recovery of all debts that ſhall not be then paid.

JOHN WHARTON,
Philad. Nov. 17. JEREMIAH WARDER,
c t f ROBERT RALSTON.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † c t f

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FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jerſey. Nov. 17. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.